The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

HOPE.

Mild hope, thy sweet power extend,
And again this sad bosom inspire:
Still prove thou a soul-cheering friend,
And bid dear illusion retire.

When the feelings are shrouded in grief,
To thee we fain would appeal,
Whose influence can render relief,
And soften the anguish we feel.

Yes, yes, 'tis thy mild beaming ray
That bids meagre sorrow away,
And sweet smiling pleasure appear.

Then hasten, cheering guest, haste again,
On thee will I fondly rely;
Still blest the deep arrows of pain,
Thou soothest heart-rending sighs.

Tho' life should unceasing betide
To bauish fidelity's smile,
Still over this sad bosom preside,
And cark piercing sorrow beguile.

Still dearer, when Life's fleeting breath
Bids me quit Immortal love;
Thou smooth'st the cold pillow of death,
To hope for its bliss in the skies.

ELLEN.

TO M—— B C——.

Oh! why does the soul that lurks under'd from truth,
So linger in ways that but darken it still?
Why waste the bright moments of genius and youth,
In dreams that produce only sorrow and ill?

Why not fly the dark scenes that would lure thee from fame,
And wick the young blood of thy promising muse?
Oh! why not let reason protect thee from shame,
And crown thee with laurels thy wanderings may lose?

Thy song even now, tho' so wild, can delight,
And draw from my heart the true offering of praise;
And oh! were its melody culture'd aright,
What fulness of rapture might glow from its lays.

Then wherefore the language of censure assume
Towards him, who so deeply can feel he hath err'd;
Whose self-wounded soul in affliction's dark gloom,
Has felt that its hopes have too often been marr'd.

Oh! rather let kindness, forgiveness, and smile,
Enliven the brow that is furrow'd with care;
Would mine were the power thy griefs to beguile,
And guide thee from thoughts that would lead to despair.

ELLEN.

Silent—those hopes which brightly shone
Across our youthful day,
Death, dark oblivion's shade have flown,
And left no single ray
Of comfort, to this troubled breast.
This heart so true to thee
In vain my anxious thoughts seek rest,
No rest remains to me.
Keen sorrow's gloom, an iron cloud,
O'er hope's transparent sky
Has spread, and thus all prospects shroud
From love's despairing eye.

Yet, forest—fortune's smiles are not
To shine on him whose thou
Hast gained the love which nought can blot,
And sworn with vestal vow;
That he, or none should ever take
That beauteous hand of thine,
And by such sacred taking, make
A bride almost divine.
Yet, forest—still a time will come,
When we shall live above,
And call the empyrean sphere our home,
And there forever love.

FREDERIC.

THE RESURRECTION MEN'S SONG.

Our work for the night has closed in,
And our midnight labours must now begin;
For the lazy sun has sunk down in the west,
And we must be toiling while other men rest.

But hush'd, and quiet our labours must be,
Or the prowling watchman our work may see;
And little he thinks that the robbing our grave,
The lives of many poor mortals may save.

But to-night there shall in defiance of laws,
One more be dissected to-day's gloomy cause;
And surgical knowledge be brought to light,
By the body we hoist from the grave to-night.

Then come to your labours my comrades dear,
For of grave-yard horrors we have no fear;
And the body devoted to feel the knife,
Shall teach the art of prolonging life

EVERARD.

A FRAGMENT.

In pensive sadness Mirza journey'd on,
Through glowing deserts melting 'neath the sun;
Naught but the camel's heavy, solemn tread
Was heard, and all seem'd silent as the dead.
The lion, parched up by the burning heat,
Had sought amongst the shrubs a cool retreat:
The ostrich reared upon a torrid sod,
Had found a shelter from the noonday's rod.
Behind yon hill self-exiled from the home,
Along the desert's vast expanse to roam;
Thy leader Zelica, too, mourns thy stay,
Nor knows the cause that bore her love away.
Alas! 'twas gold which Mirza sought to gain,
'Twas that which led him first to try the main;
The raging elements combin'd to lead
The shipwreck'd leader, on a barren strand;
Driven from thence on earth he met his doom,
But Mirza sleeps not in the silent tomb:

Whelm'd by the Simoon, he resign'd his breath,
Met for his bride the iron sleep of death.
Unhappy Zelica! too soon thy sore-worn heart,
Felt the keen venom of the monster's dart:
His bones lie withering on the hard baked sand,
Hers are entombed in their native land

ORASMYN.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE EFFECT OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS UPON FUTURE CHARACTER.

The seeds which are sown in the tender mind of infancy, often give a turn to character that is inflexible, impressions as lasting as time, and which it requires more than human force to eradicate, are fastened upon the youthful mind, and are the causes of future happiness or misery—perhaps some little incident in childhood, some early instruction received unawares into the inexperienced bosom, has been the cause of many a dark page in the history of man. Trace the source of the merest trifle, apparently innocent of itself, "growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength:" has at length impelled the incendiary, or the murderer to the perpetration of his infernal purposes. To efface these deep and dark impressions has been the work of many a good man's life—indeed so firmly imprinted are they in our nature, that they never can be totally removed.

To these impressions, may be attributed all that diversity of character which we daily see among men. To this source, may be traced all those prominent motives, which influence even the meanest. How often do we see the youth, blooming in all the innocence that characterizes that season of life, at first insensibly seduced from the path of virtue, and gradually falling a prey to vice, until at length he sinks to the very depth of guilt. How often do we see the child rejoicing in all the vivacity of youth, whose heart is undefiled by the follies of the world, imperceptibly deviating from the path of rectitude, until at last he finds himself involved in the most destroying vortex of dissipation—feeling himself secure, he scarcely perceives that he has passed the boundary of virtue, until he has reached the extremity of vice.

From examples, like these, which are continually passing before us, the importance of good impressions and principles is manifest. Too often has our own experience fatally taught us, that almost the mere shadow of a thought may lead us into extremities, from which it is scarcely possible to return, and which may have a material effect upon our future happiness. Too often has vice, clothed in all the alluring charms of pleasure, unwarily drawn us from the paths of probity and integrity.

There are men whom we daily see, whose conduct seems to be influenced by no other motive—whose actions are guided by no other principles, than those of magnanimity and honor—who seem to be elevated far above that illiberality, that spirit of meanness, which so prominently characterizes the life of some, uninfluenced by motives which corrupt the active energies of the mind, and suppress the glowing ardour that is enkindled in the human breast, and untainted by the foul breath of dishonor, which withers and deadens all the kindlier feelings of our nature—their sphere of happiness is vastly expanded beyond that of those around them. Trace these characteristics of life through all their various windings to the first cause, and we shall find that they proceeded from the early impressions of childhood, from the inculcation of those principles upon his mind in youth of which he now derives the happiest effects.

There are others whose only aim seems to be to strike a deadly blow at human happiness; whose hearts are black with crime, where vice has concentrated all its sickening forces, and brought them up in dread array against the happiness of man.

The cause of so small a difference between these two characters can be accounted for in no other satisfactory way, than by ascribing it to their different education. In the one, were carefully cultivated all the noble feelings of humanity, all the mild affections made to flourish with an unrestrained luxuriance, and all the warm emotions of the soul to glow with an unextinguished ardour. In the other, vice swayed its sceptre with an undisputed away, and stamped its deadly image on the heart.

SECUNDUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

KNOW THYSELF.

The opinion of Thales, one of the most learned sages of ancient Greece, who, on being asked what was most difficult, immediately answered, "to know oneself, may well be admired as one of uncommon shrewdness of intellect." To know oneself should be the first great study of our lives; for a man becomes perfectly acquainted with his own foibles and ignorance; his own pride and selfishness, he will not only be more competent to correct himself, but will be better enabled to perceive with an unjaundiced eye, the deficiencies in the characters of his fellow creatures. The consequences arising from a severe and impartial scrutiny of our naturally sinful state, would be more beneficial to our own happiness, as well as the happiness of all concerned with us than we can have any idea of, without experimentally testing ourselves by examination. But there are difficulties to be overcome ere we can study our own characters, ere we can know ourselves. These difficulties have their origin, generally, in the naturally infirm and weak state of man's mind, in the illiberality of our dispositions, and the vanity concomitant (I think I may say) with our very existence. To surmount these obstacles it requires some considerable degree of philosophy of a moralising nature; something to bear us over the worldly considerations attached to the conceitedness of our minds. To obtain this we must divest ourselves of all self love, partiality and false pride, and array us in the open and spotless garb of candour; then expose all the foul and dishonourable desires of our bosoms, so long hidden under the veil of hypocrisy, to the rod of magnanimous justice; and then, perhaps, we may obtain a view of our own frailties and be enabled to correct them. This is a line of conduct we should pursue, but alas! the majority of us are far, very far, indeed, from the pursuit of measures so laudable and praiseworthy. Man, in fact, has the faculty, or at least thinks he has, of perceiving faults in the conduct of his brethren, but without ever considering for a moment whether or not such faults exist in his own character—we should always recollect the divine precept, "First cast the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye," or in other words, know thyself before thou attempteest knowing others.

PLATONICUS.

Extracts from Dr. Chalmers's Sermons.

"What a curious object of contemplation to a superior being, who casts an eye over this lower world, and surveys the busy, restless, and unceasing operations of the people who swarm upon its surface! Let him select any one individual amongst us, and confine his attention to him as a specimen of the whole. Let him pursue him through the intricate variety of his movements, for he is never stationary; see him with his eye fixed upon some distant object, and struggling to arrive at it; see him pressing forward to some eminence which perpetually recedes away from him; see the inexplicable being, as he runs in full pursuit of some glittering bauble, and on the moment he reaches it, thrown at behind him, and it is forgotten; see him unmindful of his past experience, hurrying his footsteps to some new object with the same eagerness and rapidity as ever; compare the ecstacy of hope with the listlessness of possession, and observe the whole history of his day to be made up of one fatiguing race of vanity, and restlessness, and disappointment;

'And like the glittering of an idiot's toy,
'Doth fancy mock his vows.'

"To complete the unaccountable history, let us look to its termination. Man is irregular in his movements; but this does not hinder the regularity of nature. Time will not stand still to look at us. It moves at its own invariable pace. The winged moments fly in swift succession over us. The great luminaries which are suspended on high, perform their cycles in the heavens. The sun describes his circuit in the firmament; and the space of a few revolutions will bring every man among us to his destiny. The decree passes abroad against the poor child of infatuation. It meets him in the full career of hope and of enterprise. He sees the dark curtain of mortality falling upon the world, and upon all its interests. That busy, restless heart, so crowded with its plans, and feelings, and anticipations, forgets to play, and all its fluttering anxieties are hushed forever."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—Being in the same neighbourhood where the following circumstances happened, a few years since, they were related to me by one of the parties concerned. I have thrown them together in a rough manner, and if worth inserting in the Post, by doing so, you will oblige one who has for the last two years received and read, with much pleasure, your useful and interesting paper.

P.

Natchez, Mississippi, August 19, 1825.

In the first settlement of the state of Indiana, it so happened, "two families," one from the state of New-Jersey and the other from the state of Virginia, set themselves down together on one of those tributary streams which, after flowing through the richest soil in the world perhaps, empty themselves into the great and beautiful river Ohio. Hither the heads of these families came, inspired by that persevering industry, and patient endurance of hardship, to lay the foundation of the future prosperity and happiness of their rising generation. The families were both large, but my story relates only to the two oldest of the children, whom I shall call William and Mary: they, the second year after their parents had settled in the same neighborhood, became attached to each other, were married, and retired a few miles further up the same stream, to open a clearing for themselves—they had chosen a rich and beautiful valley, and in the course of a few years, William had forty or fifty acres under good improvement: good log house, stabling, fences, &c.—they were both prudent and industrious, and what, with the sale of their corn, poultry, maple sugar, &c. to the traveller and new settlers, they had accumulated a considerable sum of money, which was carefully hoarded up to pay for their land so soon as it should be surveyed out and offered for sale, for they were as yet, what are termed squatters. They now had three beautiful little children, and as Mary had received a tolerable education in her native state, she was beginning to be daily engaged in imparting instruction to her rising offspring. Already had they a few flowers, garden plants, and fruit trees, around their little dwelling, together with the sweet-briar, woodbine, and rose—indeed every thing around them seemed to bespeak a degree of industry and comfort, not generally enjoyed by the first settlers of the forest. In this situation matters stood at the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, when the whole frontier, and indeed the whole state, was thrown into commotion and alarm. Many depredations and massacres were committed by the Indians, and some "deeds of dreadful note" were done, which could never be satisfactorily accounted for. The brave and humane General Harrison, who commanded at that time, had erected in various parts of the state what were termed lines of block-houses, in which were posted detached parties of soldiers and militia, who acted as picket guards to the frontier inhabitants—they also served as a line of communication from post to post, and as a place of refuge for the weak and defenceless, from the approach of an enemy.—One of these lines of block-houses extended through the settlement in which William lived, and most of the inhabitants had taken shelter within their walls—he, however, from some cause or other had neglected so to do, as well as one or two of his nearest neighbours. One morning, William had taken his rifle and gone some miles on business, promising to return home as early in the evening as possible—he had not been gone more than an hour, when Mary, who was a few rods from the house with her children, was alarmed by the sudden and horrid yell of the savages—two of them at the same time appearing in the skirt of a wood, a few hundred yards distant—she instantly caught up the two children that were nearest her and fled to the house—having placed them within the door, she was returning for the other, when she saw with agony, that one of the Indians had already seized upon her helpless child, while the other was making towards the house with lengthened strides, terrific yells, and uplifted tomahawk—what was to be done; there was no alternative, and she retreated precipitately within, and scarce had a moment left to secure the door on the inside with a wooden bar, when the Indian was at it endeavoring to force it open, but finding it much better secured than he had anticipated, he began to utter the most horrid execrations, and called his companion to his assistance—they both seemed to speak the English language perfectly, which not a little surprised Mary. They made various efforts to force open the door, all the while uttering the most dreadful threats, that if she did not immediately open it and let them in, they would murder her child, and then burn down the house over her head. Alas, poor Mary, she knew but too well that death was their portion, and persisted in keeping the door barred. They at length became desperate, finding themselves thus foiled, and actually dashed out the child's brains against a tree that stood before the house, while the mother was looking through a small opening between the logs of the building, and beheld the barbarous deed. A darkness came over her eyes—her heart ceased to beat for a moment, and she sunk upon her knees, for she could support herself no longer, and had almost fainted. She however soon rallied her faculties, offered up a fervent ejaculation to that Omnipotent Being who is all-powerful to save, and arose; her first thought was to conceal the children, open the door, and give herself up a sacrifice to their vengeance, in hopes that her offspring might possibly be saved—this idea, however vain it might appear, was prevented from being put into execution, by one of the Indians at the same moment exclaiming, that he would come down the chimney. The Indian who had muttered the child ascended the corner of the house, by means of the projecting ends of the logs, and commenced descending the chimney. In this extremity, Mary had given up all for lost—she was stooping to embrace her children, as she believed, for the last time, when she thought of her straw bed. She immediately flew to it, and, with the strength of an Amazon, tore open the ticking, and threw its contents upon the fire—a full column of blaze and smoke ascended the chimney, while the murderous wretch was about midway between the top and bottom, and could neither ascend nor descend to extricate himself, before he had drawn into his lungs that fiery draught which instantly suffocated him to death—he fell into the fire, and rolled upon the hearth, a black and lifeless corpse. It seemed now as if the whole energy of Mary's mind had burst upon her—she caught up the tomahawk which he still held in his "death grasp," and went deliberately and opened the door. The Indian, on the outside, thinking it was his comrade, entered entirely off his guard, when the tomahawk of his accomplice was buried in the back of his head, and he fell dead on the floor. Mary instantly took her two remaining children in her arms, fled to her nearest neighbour, and gave the alarm. The woman of the house seemed much agitated, and said her husband had gone out about half an hour before. She then proceeded on to another settler's, about a mile further, and told what she had done. Three or four men, who happened to be there at the time, caught up their rifles, and proceeded immediately to William's residence, when, on examination it was found——But it is too horrible to relate—they found that these worse than savage monsters were not Indians, but white men! and that one of them was William's nearest neighbour, the owner of the house to which Mary had first fled for protection. It would seem, that knowing William was possessed of a few hundred dollars, he, in company with another wretch who had been but a few weeks in the settlement, had formed the horrid design of murdering the whole family in the night, and of the money. But a merciful God prevented them from entirely accomplishing their object.

P.

RULES FOR POLITE CONVERSATION.

If you would improve your mind by conversation, it is important that you become acquainted with persons wiser than yourselves.

In whatever employ you are, waste not your time in trifles, laughter, or impertinent buffoonery.

Confine not yourself always to the same company, or to persons of the same party, or opinion, either in matters of learning or religion; lest if mistaken notions should be imbibed in youth, you should be confirmed in them by always conversing with persons of the same opinions, views and sentiments.

Conversations with foreigners of established reputation, may have a happy tendency to enlarge your mind, and set it free from the gross errors and prejudices you have or may imbibe concerning them from hearsay.

In mixed company, whether strangers or acquaintances, be sure to hear, but be careful of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance; and perhaps, offend some of the company.

Be not affrighted, or ruffled at hearing opinions different from your own, or those of your party.

Believe that it is possible, to learn something from persons who are much below yourself in point of capacity and genius.

Attend with candour and diligence while any of the company is speaking.

Whenever it is in your power to lead the conversation, let it be directed to some proper and instructive topic; this will save much of your precious time from foolish trifling, impertinence and detraction.

Always be careful to observe Solomon's rule, and let him who speaks finish his speech before you reply.

Carry with you a sincere and abiding sense of your own ignorance, but never remain in ignorance for want of asking.

A foolish shame to seek instruction, renders fully incurable.

The following well told story is from the Boston Galaxy; it is worth reading, and we trust that no one who is fond of a good sketch, will be startled at the array of two or three columns.

THAT GENTLEMAN.

Among the passengers on board the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, on one of her trips up the North River, last year, was observed by the Captain, a middle-aged gentleman, whose appearance attracted notice, but whose person and quality were unknown to him.—The stranger was dressed in the best and best made clothing, but without being in the extreme of fashion, or conspicuous for any thing that he did or did not wear. He had not, however, availed himself of the apology of travelling, as many do, to neglect the most scrupulous care of his person, and seemed rather to be on a visit than on a journey. His equipage had been noticed by the porters to correspond with its owner in appearance. The trunk was made to increase or diminish in capacity, the upper part rising on the under by screws, according to the contents, the whole of it was besides enveloped in a firm canvass. A cloak bag of the best construction; a writing apparatus, with a most inscrutable lock; an umbrella in a neat case, a hat in another, ready to take the place of the travelling seal-skin cap, which the stranger wore during the trip; were so many indications of a man who placed the happiness of life in the enjoyment of its comforts. The greatest of all comforts as yet to be had, and was in attendance upon him, in the shape of a first rate servant, a yellow man by complexion, taciturn, active, gentle; just not too obsequious, and just not too familiar, not above the name of servant, and well deserving that of friend.

This strange gentleman was quiet, moderate in his movements, rather reserved in his manner; all real gentlemen are so. A shade of melancholy settled over his face, but rather lightening into satisfaction, than dark and ominous of growing sorrow. It was a countenance which care had furrowed, but in which the fruitful seeds of grief were not yet planted. There was a timid look of one, that had been deceived by appearance, and feared to trust himself to an exterior, that might betray his heart into a misplaced confidence. There was an expression which one might almost call sly, of a man who had at length found a secret treasure, which he would not expose, lest it be torn from him, or he should be disturbed in its enjoyment. Of the beauties of the scene, though plainly a man of cultivated mind, he took but little notice. He cast an eye of equal indifference on nature's Cyclopean masonry at the Palisades, and on the elegant directions of art, on the opposite bank of the river. Even the noble entrance into the Highlands scarcely fixed his attention.

With all the appearance of a perfect gentleman, there was nevertheless conspicuous about this personage a punctuality in obeying the bell, which summoned to the meals, and a satisfaction evinced while at them, which evidently proceeded from some particular association of ideas, to which the spectator wanted the key. It was not mere eating apparently it was not for want of being accustomed at home to what are commonly, and we think correctly, called "good things," his whole appearance negatived any such idea. But he repaired to the table with a cheerful and active step, as if he were sure he should find things as they ought to be; and he partook its provisions as if he had found them so. He did not praise the abundance and good quality of what he saw and enjoyed; but maintained the same rather mysterious silence here as elsewhere on board, but the expression of calm inward satisfaction, which reigned in his face, spoke volumes. In like manner with respect to every other part of the domestic economy of the steam boat; the commodious births, the conveniences of the washing apparatus, and of the barber's shop; the board ing quarters in short, all the numberless accommodations and necessaries, which will suggest themselves without being specified, in regard to them all, you might read in the stranger's looks and mien, that he was perfectly satisfied; and for some reason, which did not suggest itself from want of knowledge of his history, he evidently enjoyed this satisfaction, with a peculiar *relish*. In fact, the only words, that had been heard to escape from '*that* gentleman,' for so the captain had called him, in pointing him out to the steward, and so the barber had called him, in speaking of him to the cook; and so the engineer had designated him, in describing his looks to the fireman; the only words, which '*that* gentleman' had been heard to utter to any one on board, were his remarks to the captain, after having finished "very convenient, very comfortable."

As they drew near to Albany, this air of satisfaction was evidently clouded. Nothing adverse had happened on board. The boat walked cheerfully through the water, at the rate of eleven miles and a half per hour. Mr. Surevalve, the engineer was heard to say, that he could double her steam, without coming near her proof; but then, he added to the fireman, 'what good would that do, seeing the resistance of the water increases, with the velocity of the boat;' a remark, to which the fireman returned, what may be called, a very *unknowing* look. The weather was fine; the company generally exhilirated with arriving at the journey's end; and all but the stranger rising in spirits, as they drew near to the landing place. He on the contrary, proceeded about the business of disembarking with the only discontented look which he had worn during the trip.

But in the crowd and hurry of landing two hundred and fifty passengers, with as many trunks and handboxes, and the tumult of conflicting porters, draymen, hackmen, and greeting friends, the stranger was lost sight of.—Several of the passengers had secretly determined to keep an eye upon him; asides having got abroad that he was a member of parliament, or some said the Duke of Saxe Weimar, which the engineer averred with an oath to be the case, adding that it was devilish hard if he 'could not tell a gentleman.' It so happened, however, that every man on board had an object of greater interest to look after in the crowd, viz. himself—and which course the stranger took on landing, no one could say.

It was not long before the captain discovered that the stranger had not gone on shore, for he perceived him occupying a retired seat on the transom aft in the cabin; discovered that his cloak bag was restated in his birth; and that he appeared to intend returning to New York the next trip. His countenance had recovered its prevailing expression, and he just opened his lips to say, 'he believed he should take the boat back.' Various speculations, no doubt, were made by the captain, the steward, the engineer, and the fireman, on a circumstance, upon the whole, so singular: but transiently his clouded aspect, as he approached Albany, they came to the conclusion, that he had forgotten something of importance in New York; that the recollection of it did not return to him, till near the arrival of the boat; and that he was now obliged, in consequence, to go down the river again. You see '*that* gentleman' again, says the engineer to the fireman. 'I do,' replied Many scald. 'I suppose he has forgotten something in New York,' pursued the engineer, and thus closed a dialogue, which the ingenious author of the Spy and the Pilot would have spun out into three pages.

The stranger's demeanor on the return, was the exact counterpart of that which he had worn on the ascent; calm, satisfied, refined; perfectly at ease; a mind and senses formed to enjoy, reposing in the full possession of their objects. To describe his manner more minutely, would be merely to repeat what we have already said, in the former part of this account. But the hypothesis by which the engineer and the fireman had accounted for his return, and for his melancholy looks, at Albany, was overthrown by the extraordinary fact, that as they drew near to New York, his countenance was overshadowed by the same clouds which had before darkened it.—He was even more perplexed in spirit than he had before seemed; and he ordered his servant to look to the baggage, with a petulainess that contrasted strangely with his calm deportment. The engineer, who had noticed this, was determined to watch him closely; and the fireman swore he would follow him up to the head of Courtland street.—But just as the steamboat was rounding into the slip, a sloop was descending the river, with wind and tide; some danger of collision arose; it was necessary that the engineer should throw his wheels back, with all possible expedition. This event threw the fireroom into a little confusion, succeeded by some remarks of admiration, at the precision with which the engine worked, and the boast of the fireman, "How sweetly she went over her centres." This bustle below was followed by that of arriving; the usual throng of friends, porters, passengers, draymen, hackmen, and hackwomen, breasting each other on the deck, on the plank which led from the boat to the slip, and in the street, completed the momentary confusion; and when the engineer and fireman had readjusted their apartment, they burst out at once on each other, with the question and reply, 'Did you see which way *that* gentleman went?' 'D—n it, no.' The captain and the steward were in much the same predicament. 'I must have had an eye after *that* gentleman,' said the captain, 'but he has given me the slip.'

It was, accordingly, with a good deal of surprise, that on descending the cabin, he again saw the stranger, in his old place; again prepared, to all appearance, to go back to Albany, and again heard from him the short remark, 'I believe I shall take the boat back.' But the captain was well bred, and the stranger was a good customer; so that no look escaped the former, expressive of the sentiments which this strange conduct excited in him. The same economy, however, did not restrain the engineer and fireman. As soon as they perceived the stranger, on his accustomed travels up and down the deck, the engineer could not, with a preliminary protestation that he did not care to repeat, 'Mr. [illegible] for my own part, I believe [illegible] to tap the damn'd over the Mohawk and Hudson Canal waste pipe.' The fireman modestly inquired his reason for thinking it was Bolivar, but the engineer, a little piqued at having his judgment questioned, merely muttered, that 'it was hard, if he could not tell a Frenchman.'

During the passage, nothing escaped the stranger that betrayed his history or errand; nor yet was there any affectation of secrecy or concealment. A close observer would have inferred (as is said to be the case with Free Masonry) that no secret existed, because there was none to escape: that his conduct, though not to be accounted for by those unacquainted with him, was probably consistent with the laws of human nature, and the principles of a gentle[illegible] precise, however, a case like this [illegible] excites the curiosity and awakens the suspicion of common men. They think the natural, unaffected air but a deeper disguise, and it cannot be concealed that, in the course of this third passage, very hard allusions were made between the engineer and fireman [illegible] a spy,—this reminiscence in the mind of [illegible] who, in the ardor of his patriotic [illegible] got that it was a time of peace. The fireman was beginning to throw out a submissive hint, that he did not know 'that, in time of peace, even an Englishman could be hung for going to West Point,' but the engineer interrupted him, and expressed his belief, with an oath, that, if General Jackson could catch '*that* gentleman,' (as he now called him, with a little sneer on the word,) 'he would hang him, under the second article of the rules of war.' 'Ah me!' meekly responded the fireman, and shouldered a stick of pine into the furnace.

It is remarked by authors, who have spoken on the subject of juggling, that the very intensity with which the audience eyes the juggler facilitates his deceptions. He has but to give their eyes and their thoughts a slight misdirection, and then he may, for a moment, do almost any thing unobserved, in full view. A vague impression, growing out of the loose conversation in the fireroom, had prevailed among the attendants and others employed in the boat, that the gentleman was a foreigner, going to explore, if not to tap, the Canal. With this view, they felt no doubt that he would land at Albany; a look out was kept for him, and though he was unnoticed in the throng at the place of debarkation, it was ascribed to the throng that he was unnoticed. 'I tell you, you'll hear mischief from that gentleman yet,' said the engineer, throwing off his steam.

What then, was their astonishment, and even that of the captain and steward, to find again that the stranger was still in the cabin, and prepared to all appearance to go back to New York. The Captain felt, he hardly knew how; we may call it queer. He stifled, however, his uneasy emotions, and endeavored to bow respectfully to the stranger's usual remark, 'I believe Captain, I shall take the boat back.' Aware of the busy speculation, which had already began to express itself in a whisper, that 'that gentleman' was going down again; and it remained a secret, till the boat was under way.

About half an hour after it had started, the gentleman left the cabin, to take one of his walks on deck, and in passing along, was seen, at the same instant, by the engineer and fireman. For a moment, they looked at each other with an expression in which displeasure and resolution were strongly mixed; not a word was said by either; but the fireman dropped a huge stick of pine that he was shouldering into the furnace; and the engineer as promptly took the steam out of the engine, and brought the wheels to a stand. The Captain, of course, rushed forward to know if the boiler had *collapsed* (the modern polite word for *bursted*), and not the despotic engineer coming up, to speak for himself. 'Captain,' said he, with a look of high pressure movement of his arm, 'I have kept up steam ever since there was such a thing as steam on the river. Copper boiler, or iron, high pressure or low, give me the packing of my own cylinder, and I'll knock under to no man; but if we are to have 'that gentleman, up and down, down and up, up and down again, like a city horse piston, I know one, that won't raise another inch of steam, if he starves for it.'

The unconscious subject of this tumult had already retreated to his post in the cabin, before the scene began; and was luckily ignorant of the trouble he was causing. The Captain, who was a prudent man, spoke in a conciliating tone to the engineer; promised to ask the stranger roundly, who he was, and what was his business, and if he found the least cause of dissatisfaction, to set him ashore at Newburgh. The mollified engineer returned

to his negro-driver, he dreinpt, shoulder, a huge stick of pine into the furnace, the steam rushed into the cylinder, and the boat was soon moving her twelve knots an hour on the river.

The Captain, in the extremity of the moment, had promised, what he found it hard to perform; and now experienced a sensible palpitation, as he drew near to the stranger, to acquit the obligation he had hastily assumed. The gentleman, however, had already began to surmise the true state of the case; he had noticed the distrustful looks of the crew, and the dubious expression of the captain and steward. As the former approached him, he determined to relieve the embarrassment, under which, it was plain, he was going to address him, and said, 'I perceive, sir, you are at a loss, to account for my remaining on board the boat, for so many successive trips, and if I mistake not, your people view me with suspicious eyes. The truth is, Captain, I believe I shall pass the summer with you.'

The stranger paused to notice (somewhat wickedly) the effect of this intelligence on the Captain, whose eyes began to grow round at the intimation; but in a moment pursued:

"You must know, Captain, I am one of those persons—favored I will not say—who, being above the necessity of laboring for subsistence, are obliged to resort to some extraordinary means to get through the year. I am a Carolinian, and pass my summers in travelling. I have been obliged to come by land, for the sake of seeing friends, and transacting business by the way. Did you ever, Captain, travel by land from Charleston to Philadelphia?"

The Captain shook his head in the negative. "You may thank Heaven for that, O! Captain, the crazy stages, the vile roads, rivers to be forded, sands to be ploughed through, the comfortless inns, the crowd, the noise, the bear—but I must not dwell on it. Suffice it to say, I have suffered every thing, both moving and stationary. I have been overturned, and had my shoulder dislocated in Virginia; I have been robbed between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. At Philadelphia, I have had my place in the mail stage taken up by a way-passenger; I have been stowed by the side of a drunkard in New-Jersey; I have been beguiled into a fashionable boarding house, in this crowded season, in New York. Once I have had to sit on a bag of turkeys, which was going to the stage proprietor, who was also keeper of an hotel; three rheumatic fevers I have caught, by riding in the night, against a window that would not close; near Elkton I was washed away in a gully, and three horses drowned; at Saratoga, I have been suffocated; at Montreal, eaten of fleas; in short, Captain, I have, in the pursuit of pleasure, suffered the pains of purgatory. For the first time in my life, I have met true comfort, ease and enjoyment on board the Chancellor. I was following the multitude to the springs. As I drew near to Albany, my heart sunk within me at the thoughts of the little prison in which I should be shut up, in one of the fashionable hotels. In the very moment of landing, my courage failed me, and I returned to the comforts of another trip in your excellent boat. We went down to New York, I was about to step on shore, and saw a well dressed gentleman run down by a hog in my sight. I shrunk back again into your cabin, where I found such accommodations as I never before met away from home, and, if you are not unwilling to have a season passenger, I intend to pass the ensuing three months on board your boat."

The Captain bowed, gratified, but ashamed at his suspicions. He hurried up to put the engineer at ease, who was not less gratified at the high opinion the stranger entertained of the Chancellor; and, as long as the boat continued to ply for the rest of the season, was used to remark, at least once a trip, to the fireman, "that gentleman knows what's what."

...—In your paper of the 1st inst. I perceive a communication from two young Ladies who wish to be married. Prejudiced as I am in a great measure, against any Lady who advertises for a husband, I shall in this instance, throw my prejudices one side, and boldly step forward for the *high prize*. Self-praise is said to be no recommendation; but as I verily believe the Ladies of our city would not praise me, did they know what I was about to do, I can do no otherwise than puff myself. I am not *between* the ages of 25 and 35, neither above the latter, but rather under the former—I, however, flatter myself, that it will make very little difference, as by the time we can become well acquainted with each other, our tempers and dispositions ascertained, I shall be about the age required—as to size and figure, I am a perfect man—such I can behave myself very well—can talk either sense or nonsense, or when necessary can hold my tongue—without saying any thing more in favor of myself—I am sure I shall please at least one of the Ladies; and if she should not happen to live long, why, then the other might stand a chance; for one wife at a time is enough in all conscience, unless they are better than some wives of the present day—and now, gentlemen, wishing to be favourably received, I shall wait their commands with extreme anxiety, and in the mean time, shall subscribe myself, your friend, EDWIN.

Extract of a letter from a Baltimorean, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Boston, Sept. 23d, 1825.

On Monday, in company with a friend, I visited the venerable John Adams, at his mansion in Quincy. We arrived there before nine in the morning, the day was remarkably mild and pleasant, and he had, for the first time for a long time past, taken a ride to a near neighbours. On our approaching his residence, we met an aged man in a carriage who bowed as we passed, but we had no idea at the time, that it was Mr. Adams. On our arrival at the house we were very cordially received by his son, Judge Thomas B. Adams, who informed us that it was his father that we met on the road, and that he would return in the course of an hour. Being invited to wait his return, and unwilling to depart without seeing this venerable patriarch, we spent the time very agreeably, in examining the various portraits and paintings which adorn the rooms of his large, though plain and comfortable dwelling, and in a walk over a part of his farm to visit his stone quarries, which afford a moderate revenue. On entering the hall, the first thing that caught the eye, was an excellent bust of that stern veteran, General Jackson. The farm is under good cultivation, and the house is of the ancient order, classical and chaste, but by no means rich or gorgeous. A stranger would recognize it as the residence of the man of learning and of science. On our return from our walk, we were conducted to his chambers, where we found him seated upon the sofa, attended by his neice. I had not seen him before for the last twelve years—time had made a most visible alteration in his appearance, and the first thought that struck me, was the last scene of "Shakspeare's seven ages." Although his size is very much reduced and his bodily powers very frail, yet his mental faculties appeared remarkably strong and clear. He conversed very freely, and asked particularly about the health of the "venerable Carroll," as he called him. He said he had been informed, that "he could at this day mount his horse from the ground and ride fifteen miles without much fatigue, and that he enjoyed the society of his friends and partook of the conviviality of the table as well as the best of them." I asked him if he expected a visit from his son, the President, this ...son—he said it was quite uncertain whether he should, "but to see him once more, would be the joy of his heart." After partaking of refreshments, we took our leave, with those feelings that are excited by the reflection, that we shall see him no more this side of the grave. On the 30th of next month, he will be ninety years of age. Great numbers visit him almost daily, mostly from the south and west, but in fact from all parts of the world.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers, received by our correspondent, Mr. Snowden, of the National Advocate, N. Y.

GREECE.—An English packet which left Napoli di Romania, July 5, arrived at Marseilles, bringing favorable accounts of the Greek cause. A letter dated July 2, after a detailed account of the unsuccessful attack of the Egyptian army on the Mills, June 25, (in which it is stated Ibrahim Pacha lost 600 men, including his nephew Omer Pacha, Governor of Candia) states that the Pacha, on the 29th June, hastily retreated from Argos, hoping to reach the neighborhood of Navarin, before his retreat should be intercepted by the rallying of the different Greek Corps. Colocotroni was at Tripolitza, and had announced to the government, that Ibrahim entered Tripolitza, July 1, with the whole of his army, by way of Kili, Agenitze, and Arni—that he had taken every measure, by occupying the necessary posts, to cut off his retreat; that all the communications of the Egyptians were intercepted, they were destitute of water and provisions, and had no alternative but to surrender, or to force their way sword in hand from so critical a position. No further news had been received when the packet sailed.

The following proclamation was issued by Colocotroni, on the retreat of Ibrahim from Napoli di Romani:

"Brave countrymen, brothers, stationed at Bierveni, Kili, Arcadia, Pirgo, and Gastini, and all my fellow citizens—We yesterday succeeded in enclosing Ibrahim Pacha, the most dangerous enemy of the Peloponnesus, in the position agreed on. The day was rendered still more glorious by the fire of the Greeks, which that haughty man had to sustain. However, as he is not entirely destroyed, but only surrounded, I call on you as brothers, but especially on such of you as are stationed at Chiuss, Caakini, and Pirgo, to hasten and march day and night in order to arrive here in time. On this depends both the success of Greece, and the lives of your wives and children! Hasten confidently and fearlessly to crush the enemy with a single blow, and to free us forever. If you are Christians and Greeks, if you value your lives and your country, hasten to give your assistance. On you depends this day our deliverance or our destruction. Those who are at present stationed at Patras must remain there; but the others should make no delay in coming whither they are called."

Whatever advantages the Turks and Egyptians have gained, in their war with the Greeks, are said to be owing to the Christian officers who lead the battalions of the Barbarians. A gallant French Commander, General Roche, who is in the Greek service, complains of this, and mentions, besides, that a hundred European vessels have been hired as transports to the Egyptians, and convoy cannon that are furnished to the invaders, &c.

Curious Challenge.—We have received a letter from Mr. John G. Morris, in which he offers to undertake the following singular nautical feat, if he can get backed by any respectable persons:—"To sail from London, and take a final departure from Falmouth, and touch at Madeira, thence to Bridgetown, Barbadoes, thence to Kingston, Jamaica; thence to Havana, in Cuba; and thence to New-York—and to perform the voyage in five months, or weeks, without the use of steam or animal power, of his own invention, never yet made public, and with the help of sails occasionally; and he will perform this very circumspicuous, hazardous and daring voyage, without the aid, assistance or company of any human being whatever. He proposes to perform the voyage next summer if he can meet with a backer. The little vessel, he says, shall be a perfect model of British naval architecture, and her machinery will not be expensive. Should he meet with any success, in the form of a written promise from any respectable source, he will leave New-York, on his own account, next April, for London, in a little vessel not to exceed thirty feet in length, with sails as usual, alone, without the aid or assistance, or company of any human being whatever. His residence in New-York is 138 Harman street.—*Dublin Warder.*

A curious system of robbery has been detected at Aschaffenbourg, in Bavaria. A set of ruffians, already in prison there, contrived to cut the bars of their dungeon, and to sally forth, committing depredations, after which they returned to prison, replacing the bars, so that their evasion was not discovered. This they continued nightly for a long time, becoming the terror of the town, until one of them, in an escape from the guard, left behind him part of his waistcoat, upon which was a button with the prison mark, and which led to the detection.

Mr. T. H. Bell, of Alnwick, England, has invented what he calls a *marine* craval, to prevent persons from drowning. It is a cylinder of leather, water proof, three inches in diameter, sufficiently long to surround the neck, and fasten behind with a buckle or clasp. It possesses a buoyancy sufficient to keep a person's head above water, so that by its use any one, though unable to swim, might venture into the deepest water, and remain suspended in security.

Famine at Ceara.—Maranham (Brazilian) papers to the 29th July have been received at Boston. From the papers we learn that "the scourge of famine was desolating the province of Ceara," and that a number of families had arrived at Maranham, from Ceara, having abandoned their homes in consequence of the scarcity. An order of the Vice President and Military Governor of the city, requires of the municipal authority an "instant report of the quantity of flour which can be sent to the relief of humanity suffering under one of the most destructive calamities that can befal the human race." This order states that many persons had perished with hunger.

Match at Chess.—The long protracted match between Edinburg and London is contested with as much keenness as ever. The *third game*, which was opened by the Edinburg Club, in consequence of their having won the second game of the match, is far advanced.

The number of the North American Review which has just appeared, contains the following literary notice.

"*Sketches* of the Kingdom of Algiers, comprising a Geographical, Historical, and Political account of that country. By William Shaler, Consul General of the United States at Algiers.

"The manuscript of this work has arrived in this country, and will, as we learn, be immediately put to press. From the interesting nature of the subject, from the well known talents and qualifications of the author, and from the circumstance of his having resided ten years in the country he describes, high anticipations might be justly entertained of the value of its performance. After having perused the manuscript with care, we do not hesitate to say, that such anticipations will be fully realized."

One hundred and thirty-six original works have issued from the American press during the last quarter, including rather more than the usual share of pamphlets, as this period embraces the *fourth of July*. Fifty volumes have been reprinted and published during the same time. The whole number of new publications for the quarter, therefore, is one hundred and eighty six. We have spared no pains to make our list as complete as it was practicable to make it; but the difficulty of collecting intelligence of this kind renders it probable that some volumes have escaped our notice. *U. S. Lit. Gaz.*

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

We are requested to state that the exhibition of the Franklin Institute will continue open this day, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afternoon. Children can on no account be admitted.

By a letter from Valparaiso, dated June 22, 1825, we are sorry to learn, that while the schooner James Monroe, from Baltimore, was lying in a severe gale, off the coast of Chili, on the 3d of June, in latitude 40, David R. Campbell, son of Mr David Campbell of this city, and Frederick Benjamin, a native of Scotland, were washed overboard and drowned.

During the last week, a shocking accident occurred in the Northern Liberties. A small boy was persuaded by his play fellows to get on a horse, who used his legs by a cord underneath the animal. They then shouted, and frightened the horse, so that he ran off. The cattle turned, and the boy's head hung downward striking the ground, as the animal proceeded at speed for a considerable distance. It is unnecessary to say that the child was killed before the horse had proceeded many yards.

On Wednesday morning, as a carrier of a morning paper was going his rounds, he discovered signs of fire in the store of Mr. Troutman, in Market street, near Ninth. He immediately alarmed the family, and the fire, which had originated in the bursting of some bottles containing chemicals, was extinguished before it had done any material damage.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the election takes place in the different counties throughout the state of New Jersey.

Last week a man fell into the river at Walnut street wharf, and was drowned. A person fishing near the place at the time, says he fell in twice; the first time he helped him out, but the second time he sunk to rise no more. The person that saw him, says he was in a fit of intoxication—here is another added to the almost innumerable fatal effects of intoxication.

Reynolds recently found guilty of murdering Capt. West, in New York, has been sentenced to be hung on the 19th day of November. It is expected that he will be pardoned.

We understand, says the Washington City Gazette, that $6,187,006 84 of the six per cent. Stock of 1812, will be liquidated on the first of October. Warrants have been already issued to this amount. The original loan was opened on the 14th day of March, 1812, and amounted to $3,134,700—about 1-4 of which, it will be seen has been previously redeemed.

Arrangements are making at Norfolk to despatch a vessel with all possible expedition, to the colony on the Coast of Africa.—About one hundred persons, principally from North Carolina, have already offered to embark, and more are expected. The emigrants are all required to produce testimonials of freedom and of unexceptionable character.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of 2059 dollars 36 cts. The issues from the Depository during the same period, were 2037 Bibles, and 2290 Testaments, valued at 2095 dollars 29 cents.

We mentioned some time since, the contributions collected by the Rev. Mr. Frye, the converted Jew, in Vermont. He has been equally successful and active in New Hampshire, having collected 1380 dollars, travelled 558 miles, preached 58 times, and formed 20 new auxiliary Societies for the conversion of the Jews.

The Quebec Gazette, as proofs of an alarming increase of crime, publishes a list of nine persons condemned to death, for crimes committed in one district of the lower provinces, containing a population of between 2 and 300,000 souls, six of whom were natives of the country.

Upwards of 4,500 men have been recently enlisted in Great Britain for the British regiments now serving in British India. It would take a considerable time to find in the United States so many recruits for a distant service.

Mr. Brown, the American Minister in France, was much indisposed, in July last, and obliged to have recourse to mineral waters in Savoy.

A double-headed and double-tailed Snake has been killed near Naches. It is about 8 inches in length, and has two perfectly formed heads, and two tails—its body is of a natural size and shape, and its two heads, which are about the same size, are attached to different necks of exactly the same appearance and conformation.

The Columbia Press returns "acknowledgements to the author of all good," because the physicians are all starving! and recommends that, instead of drugs and medicines, hams, flour, and corn meal, be sent thither.

The Jefferson (Ohio) Gazette, of the 24th ult. says, that upwards of 1000 persons were then employed on the Canal; and that many of the sections were nearly completed. Although the contracts had been made below the estimates of the Commissioners, experience had shown that they had not been taken below what would allow a reasonable profit.

The North American Review mentions that the government of the United States has lately received the negotiation with Naples in reference to Murat's spoliations, and that Mr. J. J. Appleton has been despatched to Naples as a special agent for the purpose.

At the election which was held in Baltimore on Monday, for members of the General Assembly of Maryland, Daniel Raymond, Esq. the Anti-Slavery candidate, received six hundred and twenty four votes. The largest number of votes given to any one of the seven candidates was three thousand two hundred and thirteen.

A writer in the United States Gazette, states that the debt due from France to the citizens of the United States for property seized and confiscated under the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet, decrees has been estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars, not one cent of which, he asserts, has been returned to the present day.

It was reported in New Orleans on the 5th ult. that General Wilkinson was dead. The information was brought to New Orleans by a traveller from the interior of Mexico.

The public dinner given to General Jackson by the citizens of Florence, in Alabama, on the 27th August, was followed by one, in the succeeding week, by the citizens of Tuscumbia, in the same state.

It is stated in the Boston papers, as a proof of the mildness of the season, that several chesnut trees had blossomed for the second time in that city. Fire apple trees were also in blossom on the 24th ult. at Lynn, Mass. and what is still more singular, they were all the same time loaded with the first crop of fruit, almost ripe.

It is stated by the editors of the National Intelligencer, that General La Fayette received upwards of four thousand letters from different places during his stay in the United States, desiring his assistance in procuring pensions for some of the soldiers of the revolution.

The ravages of the caterpillars on the cotton crop at the south, are so extensive, that it is feared the consequent losses of the planters will be severely felt. One planter in Edisto, expects only to gather from twenty to twenty-five bags from a plantation of 225 acres.

A black woman has been arrested at Baltimore, charged with the murder of another black woman, by cutting her from head to foot with a large scythe.

Mr. Hazilton, known as a popular Lecturer, and an imitator in orations of Mr. Oglevie, is about to make his first "appearance upon any stage," at the Chatham Garden Theatre in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer, in the Iron Chest.

A writer in the American Sentinel bestows high commendations upon a newly invented pump, called the Marine Hydraullion, or safety box; it is calculated to throw out 150 gallons per hour.

President Adams arrived in Boston on Wednesday evening, the 28th ult. and took lodging at the Exchange Coffee House.

Extensive Iron Works are to be erected above Pittsburg—the quantity of good ore, and stone coal, is represented as most abundant.

A petition is to be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, for an act of incorporation for a company to improve the navigation of James River, on the south side, by a *Canal and Railway.*

An election for Directors of the State Bank at Trenton, is advertised in the Trenton True American, to be held on the 18th inst. at 10 A. M.

M. Degrand's Weekly Report, &c. contains an article on "the important use of barley water to the human constitution." The writer affirms that "the knowledge of its salutary effects is too limited for the general benefit which would result from a better acquaintance with the subject."

A committee of the Agricultural Society of East Florida have made an elaborate report on the practicability and consequences of opening a canal through the Peninsula of East Florida, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico.

Major Denham mentions that the tribes of Africans who inhabit the country called Bornoll, in the interior of Africa, amount to about 2,000,000, and punish theft by burying the felons up to their necks in the earth, which is the most dreadful punishment that could be inflicted, as they are almost devoured alive by the flies.

Nearly sixty pages of the new number of the North American Review are devoted to an article on Lord Byron's Character and Writings.

A letter from on board the U. S. ship John Adams, dated off Havana, 19th ult. states that four of the crew had died of yellow fever, and a number more were sick.

A meeting of Israelites was held at New-York on Saturday evening last. It was resolved that a new synagogue be erected in the upper part of the city. The sum of 2648 dollars was subscribed, and 1000 dollars loaned without interest, to carry the object into effect.

A letter from St. Thomas, of September 17, mentions the execution of Pfeiffer and Hilyard, the two ringleaders of the gang of pirates detected in St. Thomas some months since. Pfeiffer was a black man. The colored population, present at the execution, behaved remarkably well.

The Maryland election for representatives to the legislature took place on Monday last. Messrs. Hunter and ... were elected in the city of Baltimore.—In the county of Baltimore, James William M'Culloh, J. T. A. Worthington, A. Showers and T Turner were elected

The Canandaigua Repository says, "We learn that a boat, called *Noah's Ark*, and freighted with all manner of animals and creeping things, will leave the Jewish city of Ararat, in the procession which goes to New-York to celebrate the "meeting of the waters."

The government house at Fredericktown, New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire on the 20th of May. The fire, it is said, originated in the garret. The furniture was saved.

A few days since, the wife of a respectable mechanic in Baltimore had three fine boys, who are all alive and healthy.

The Detroit Gazette mentions the arrival there of the schooner Mariner, from Green Bay, with 19 packs of furs, and nearly 30 tons of Indian Sugar, and adds, "the latter article has become an important item of the Indian trade."

A new company has been organized for the purpose of raising the British Frigate Hussar, sunk at Hell Gate during the revolutionary war.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Woodhouse, will sail in a few days from Norfolk for the West India station. She carries out, as before mentioned, Commodores Bainbridge and Warrington, and Captain Biddle, deputed by Government to fix upon the contract for the purchase of a site in the Gulph of Mexico, for a Naval Arsenal, in execution of the law of Congress at its last session.

An Ohio Mushroom.—A correspondent states, that a mushroom, or puff ball, grew this year, on the farm of David Hudson, Esq. in the township of Hudson, Portage county, weighing 12 pounds. Its horizontal circumference was 6 feet 4½ inches; its perpendicular circumference was three feet 8½ inches.

We are gratified to learn that the New-York and Albany Committee have jointly made a positive arrangement to have the day on which Lake Erie is tapped honored by a salute from 24 and 32 pounders, to be stationed along the whole line of the Canal from Buffalo to Albany (360 miles,) which is to be immediately returned from Albany to Buffalo, making a line of fire, more than 700 miles, and which like the occasion it is to commemorate, has no parallel in ancient or modern times.

Governor Cass and General Clarke, who had been appointed by the Government for the purpose, have succeeded as mediators, in the establishment of a general treaty of peace between the nine nations of Indians of the Upper Mississippi. The meeting took place at Prairie du Chien between the mediators, and the representatives of the Sacks, Foxes, Ioways, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Menominies, Sioux, and Winnebagoes; and resulted in the amicable adjustment of all differences, and has happily prevented a war, which, but for the timely and wise intervention of our Government, would have been inevitable.

A disbanded French officer, named Courtois de Saint Clair, a man of capacity and very insinuating address, has been arrested, and imprisoned in the capital of Mexico as a secret agent of the Government of Havana, and the French Consul for the island of Cuba. His correspondence, which has fallen into the hands of the Mexican authorities, discloses the errand and particular proceedings in relation to it. When interrogated officially, he represented himself as a simple traveller who took notes of his information and that of his friends, as Mr. Poinsette had done. It is intimated, in an account of his travels and correspondence published lately at Mexico, that the Mexican government had abstained from trying him publicly, in consequence of having discovered that several distinguished families of the capital would be implicated by his statements.

New Worlds.—The time has arrived when America is to lose the name of New World. There is a newer world than America, whose name is not as yet fixed. The fifth part of the globe is composed of New Holland and New Zealand; of New Caledonia and the Hebrides; of the New Phillipines; of Van Diemen's Land, the Solomon Isles, the Friendly Isles, navigator's Land, the Society Islands, the Low Islands of the immense Archipelago of the Pacific Ocean.

Electric Eel.—The Editor of the Hartford Times, mentions the arrival in that city of a *living* Eel, supposed to be the first ever brought to the United States. It was conveyed thither by Capt. Latimore, from Surinam; is about three feet in length, and resembles a Lamprey-Eel. It has but one fin which runs nearly the whole length of the body, and serves for a rudder. In order to try the effect of a shock on a fish, one was put into the tub which contained the Eel; on its coming in contact, it was thrown up about two feet, and when it fell was perfectly lifeless. The Editor of the Times, while examining this singular animal, says that he received three or four severe shocks on touching it.

At a public dinner lately given at Hartford, Connecticut, to the aged John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal, the following happy toast was offered by Mr. Clere, who is deaf and dumb.

"I have no ear for poetry, but I can believe its excellence, because I can see it speaking through the eyes of our Venerable Guest."

Congressional Register.—Messrs. Gale & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, have announced the publication of their Register of the Debates in the second session of the 18th Congress. The publication has been delayed only with a view to render it still more worthy of public patronage and consideration; but as many of the difficulties incident to new undertakings are obviated by experience, the editors may safely promise the publication of the succeeding volumes of the work with less delay than has unavoidably attended the present one. They offer their thanks to the subscribers to the work, for the patient indulgence with which they have submitted to the unexpected delay of the present volume.

Noel Francois, an Indian, was executed at Three Rivers, on the 24th ult. for murder, after a respite of eight days had been allowed him. He persisted to the last moment in declaring his innocence of the crime for which he suffered. After addressing the spectators, which were very numerous, he sung a long hymn in the Indian language, without an apparent tremor, turned round, and with great composure shook hands with all who attended him, saluted his confessor, and was instantly launched into eternity.

A Boston paper remarks, that Mr. Madison is at the head of an Agricultural Society—Mr. Jefferson, Rector of a Virginia University—Mr. Monroe, President of an Auxiliary Colonization Society—all of whom have heretofore wielded the destinies of free born millions, by and with the consent of free born millions. Are not such hoary heads venerable in the eyes of the world—giving the remnant of their days, when feeble and exhausted nature requires repose, to the service of benevolence, literature and humanity.

The Quarter Master of the Marine Corps of the United States, will receive proposals until the 20th of November, for supplying the ... Applications may be made to the commanding officers of marines, at the several navy stations—700 uniform coats, with wings, complete, 1400 uniform woollen overalls, 1400 linen overalls, 2800 cotton shirts, 2800 pair best quality coarse shoes, 1400 pair short stockings, 700, 3 1 2 point best blankets, 700 pair gaiters, 700 fatigue jackets, 700 fatigue overalls, 100 watch coats.

The faculty of the Medical College of Charleston S. C. have published a very satisfactory statement of the progress of that establishment, in which the first course of lectures commenced on the 2d Monday in November, 1824, and continued until the end of March, having been attended by 51 students, principally from South Carolina and Georgia. The Corporation have appropriated $15,000 for a new edifice.

An action was brought against an auctioneer in Providence, R. Island, for selling an article of merchandize below the limited price. The limitation in the price was admitted, but it was contended by the defendant that having put up the article at the request of the person whom the plaintiff had employed to bid upon it, he was then compelled to go on with the sale notwithstanding the restrictions, and could not recall the bid. The jury thought this interpretation of the law just, and rendered a verdict for the sum only for which the goods were sold.

Singular Occurrence.—Messrs. Carpenter and Hodges, an enterprising house in Providence, have for some time employed two schooners and two brigs in the West India and Honduras trade. One of the schooners, the Experiment, sailed from Curracoa, having on board part of the crew of the brig Leander, belonging to the same concern, that had previously been wrecked. On her return voyage, she fell in with the other schooner, belonging to Carpenter and Hodges, the Enterprise, having been capsized in a gale, and took off her crew who had remained on the wreck 6 days. With these she arrived at Providence, not long since. The particulars of both wrecks are given in letters to the owners; but we cannot make room for them without excluding more interesting matter.

The stopping payment by the Eagle Bank at New Haven has excited great alarm in Connecticut. The office continues open and they continue to receive their notes in payment of debts. The funds of several Religious, Charitable Institutions, were vested in the stock of this company, which has fallen to a discount of 60 per cent. and the notes have depreciated one half. The Directors have called in the assistance of two gentlemen of talents and respectability in the investigation of the concerns of the Bank. The capital was $600,000, but the causes of its failure are still enveloped in mystery.

Capt. Sweeny, of the schooner General Lafayette, arrived at Norfolk last week, says the Beacon, in 12 days from St. John's, (P. R.) informs, that a Spanish vessel had arrived there from Cadiz, bringing information that a Spanish Fleet, having on board 3000 troops for Havana, and 600 for Porto Rico, was to have sailed shortly after her, and that their arrival was momently looked for at Porto Rico.

A serious accident has recently occurred to General Lallemand. Returning to his residence at Bloomingdale, near New-York, in a gig, the horse stumbled and fell, breaking in his fall the shaft of the gig, which overturned, and threw the General out with so much violence as to break his leg in two places. A return carriage passing by at the time, the Gen. after having himself adjusted as well as he could the broken bones, was carried into it and driven to Park Place House, where the fractured limb was set.

Extract of a letter from one of the committee for celebrating the opening of the Grand Canal, dated Albany, 1st October.

We have made a contract with Mr. Meach, of the firm of Bowe, Meach & Co. one of our most active mercantile houses, to place cannons on the whole line of the canal from Buffalo to Albany, at repeating distances; which will be from six to eight miles. The cannons are principally thirty-two pounders. The firing is to commence the instant the water of Lake Erie is let through the lock, and is to be continued by successive discharges for the whole distance. The order of firing will then be immediately reversed, and continued back from Albany to the Lake. This will afford a salute, surpassing in extent and magnitude any that has hitherto been attempted, and is every way worthy of the occasion. The character of Mr. Meach, of us every assurance that no failure can possibly occur in carrying our plan into full effect."

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, who stood charged with the murder of Mr. Baker, was concluded at Cynthiana, Kentucky, on Tuesday, the 13th ult. The great difficulty in this case appears to have been the obtainment of a jury composed of persons who had not heard the testimony on the former trial, whose minds were entirely unbiased, and who felt perfectly assured that they could do impartial justice between the prisoner and the Commonwealth. This trial has excited great interest in the state, both on account of the connections of the prisoner, (who is the son of the Governor,) and the fact of the trial having been so procrastinated by the want of a proper jury. Six jurymen had been received by Thursday morning; but as the term of the court is limited to twelve juridical days, it is believed that the trial cannot be concluded at the present sitting. The former trial, the verdict of which was set aside by Judge Shannon, occupied eleven days.

The aggregate number of *suicides* in the city of Westminster, (London,) from the year 1812 to 1816, both inclusive, was 129, being an annual average of 25 4-5; and from the year 1816 to 1824 inclusive, the number was 151, making an average of 20 1-8 the year.—According to the census of 1821, Westminster contained 181,000 inhabitants. The proportion of male suicides to female was as five to two. Out of the whole of the above number, for a period of thirteen years, there are only five cases in which a verdict of *felo de se* has been returned by the coroner's inquest.—This fact is stated in order to illustrate the general inclination among jurors to assume the existence of insanity in most instances of suicide. These were not more frequent in the month of November than in the other months.

It is gratifying to observe that a *second translation* of the *American Atlas*, published by Messrs Carey & Lea, of this city, is now preparing for the press in Paris. This valuable work had been already translated and printed in Germany, and still earlier reprinted in London. Moreover, the proprietors here have had considerable orders for it from various parts of Europe. The following extract of a letter from the author of Le Sage's Atlas to the publishers is strong evidence of its estimation in Europe:

"I cannot deny myself the pleasure to express to you the satisfaction I have experienced in making use of your excellent Atlas, which is very scarce here, and for which I owe great obligations to Mr. Brown, your Minister at Paris, who has had the goodness to lend it to me. I have the honor to be, &c.

"LE SAGE (Count de Las Cases.)

"*Paris, 16th May, 1825.*"

A number of the Pensacola Gazette informs the public that there is not in that town a tanner, a tinner, a watch maker, or a cooper, all of whom are wanted. It is likewise stated that a country farmer, with moderate means, might raise with little difficulty cattle and hogs. The country from the Apalachicola to the Suwancy rivers, contains 20 miles of sea coast excellent for grazing. The new settler builds a cabin by the side of a spring, corn yields a crop of twenty-five bushels to the acre, rice forty to sixty. Sweet and Irish Potatoes, melons, peas and peaches, of an excellent quality flourish in this soil.

MONTREAL.—A census has lately been taken in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, by the authority of the government; and the general result, we understand, has been made known, though not officially. A letter from Canada informs us, that the population of the former place amounts to nearly twenty-three thousand, and exceeds that of Quebec by five or six hundred. It is singular that these two cities should be so nearly equal in point of numbers, but it is not to be supposed Quebec can long sustain a successful competition, as the whole surface within the walls is already crowded with buildings, and great exertions are making to increase the business of Montreal.

It appears from an advertisement of the U. S. District Attorney, in the New Orleans Courier of the 5th ult. that 17 negroes and a mulatto, shipped at Havana, have been smuggled into the Mississippi, by a vessel bearing the American flag, in contravention of the 6th section of the Act of Congress, of April 20th, 1818, relative to the Slave Trade. About half the negroes have been seized by the Inspector of the Revenue, and are represented as, in general intelligent, and able to give a clear account of their origin. The object of the advertisement is to advise all persons, that, hold, sell, or dispose of any of these negroes, or any others in a similar situation, as slaves, or to be aiding or abetting therein, will subject the offender to the penalty of from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars, and imprisonment from 3 to 7 years.

A few years since, (says the Providence R. I. Gazette,) a rat, from some inexplicable cause, actually cleared himself of his skin, by jumping clean through it. This incident produced wonder and astonishment, not only in the finder of his untenanted hide, but in all who heard of it. It was prodigious, but not passing in wonder an occurrence which took place in this town, but a few days since. A lady who lived in the second story of a house, a few doors from the Episcopal church, was regaling herself with a view of the town, from her front window, "her day's work being done and all over." Her attention was fixed on some object in the street, when she was roused by a dissonant breathing in her ear; she turned her head and beheld, not "the human face divine," but the glaring eyes, lofty antlers and shaggy front of an *Ox*, who, it seems, had unceremoniously entered her carpeted parlor, preferring its luxury to verdant fields or a stall well filled with fodder. Astonished at the sight, and almost overcome with dread, she alarmed the neighborhood!—but before any one came to her assistance, the ox had "walked down stairs, to prevent being turned into the street," leaving but his *compliments* with the lady as a reward for his intrusion.

In the Natchitoches (Lou.) Courier of August 20, we find the following account of the arrival of a *Mulade* from New Mexico.

"*Trade with the Mexican States.*—The largest *Mulade* or drove of mules perhaps ever driven through this place, arrived here a few weeks ago, and left here last Tuesday, part for New Orleans and part for Natchez. It is

composed of twelve hundred mules, all in prime order, and was brought in under the care of about 80 men, *cuperals, drivers* or *muleteers*, commanded by A. A. de la Lista, one of the proprietors, and a citizen of the state of Tamaulipas, from whence the mules are imported. In performing the laborious task of driving that immense number of mules through such an extensive wilderness, they had every night to erect a temporary enclosure to secure them from being carried off by the *Estampitta* or gangs of wild horses and mules. In the swimming of the many rivers that intervene, the greatest hardships and dangers were encountered, and completely overcome, by this hardy band of adventurers. Of the number of twelve hundred, only about twenty-five mules had been lost on their arrival at Natchitoches, either in the swimming of rivers or in consequence of fatigue.

Mrs. Fry, of London, whose name will be remembered when those of more than half of the present bishops of *all* the established churches in the world are forgotten, has been denied access in the *female* prisoners at Christoford, England, lest, by encouraging cleanliness and discouraging profanity, but promoting habits of industry and inducing those miserables to read the bible, and be awakened to a sense of their guilt, she may inculcate doctrines at variance with the orthodox establishment of England—Mrs. Fry, being a member of the society of friends or Quakers! Now, what is there in this less absurd and ridiculous, than that public prayers were offered in all the churches of Oporto, the theatres shut, and a great procession of all the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities, and a large body of the people, was formed to "appease the Divine Majesty," because that some *wafers* had been feloniously taken out of a church!

The following paragraph in relation to a pirate named John Thomas, or Tondee, who was under sentence of death in Charleston, but was pardoned by the Governor of South Carolina, on condition of his being removed by the Spanish Consul from the United States, never to return, is copied from the Charleston Courier of the 25th ultimo.

"He sailed hence on the 23th Aug. in the schr. Caliueeus, for Matanzas, in charge of Mr. Morris Goldsmith, the accredited agent of the Consul, and we are informed that on the passage he attempted to excite a mutiny on board the schooner; but the decisive conduct of Capt. Heattie prevented any evil consequences from his villanous tricks. Mr. Goldsmith also had a very narrow escape, as the rascal made an attempt to throw him overboard. And, as the consummation of his character, he had no sooner landed at Matanzas, than he assaulted one of the inhabitants, stabbing him three times with a knife, which it was feared would prove fatal. He was soon after arrested, and committed for trial. He is said to have expressed it as his determination, should he be equally fortunate to escape the gallows in Matanzas, which heaven forbid, to become a *pirate*, and in this character glut his revenge on all Americans who should be so unhappy as to fall in his way. What charity is there in extending mercy to such a monster!"

The following is an account of the new steam-boat, lately put in successful operation at Newport, R. I.

The boat on which Mr. Babcock's engine is placed, was built by Stephen F. Northam, Esq., is 52 keel, 13½ feet beam, and measures 62 tons. The steam is generated in 14 tubes, of 3 inches diameter, and connected by caps at the ends, placed in a furnace 6 feet long and 3½ wide. The steam from the lower row of generators, raises the piston; that from the upper stives it down. After the piston has risen to its proper height, the steam escapes into the condensing tube, and is again conveyed to the reservoir of water. The stroke of the piston rod is 3½ feet; the cylinder is ten inches in diameter. The water is forced into the generators by pumps connected with the engine, four square inches being injected at every stroke. In going to and returning from Providence, but ten gallons of water were wasted. The distance is 30 miles, which was performed in 4½ hours up, with the wind ahead, and 4 down. The quantity of wood consumed in both passages was 4 feet. The engine was new, and the castings rough in several trials since, the velocity has been greatly increased.

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig Spark, to his friend in Washington City, dated Matanzas 15th Sept. 1825, says, "we have just returned from a cruise among the numerous islands and shoals in the old Bahama Channel, where we have been, for the last six weeks, hunting for pirates, but without success. Traces of these banditti are to be seen on almost all the islands; hordes of them inhabit the islands, but they are so well protected by passports or licenses, given them by the high authorities of the Island of Cuba, that it is impossible to detect and secure them. We fell in with a small schooner some days ago, on the Banks, and chased her into deal water; after succeeding in bringing her to, we found her to be of about 15 or 20 tons burthen, with 12 or 15 men, but without any appearance of armament, though there is little doubt that she is the pirate that has been cruising for some time between Key Sal and the Double Headed Shot Keys. Her captain had his Protection from the Governor General of Cuba. We have met with many such scoundrels, but we cannot find any pretext for capture. The salutary chastisement they have met with, and the indefatigable manner in which we now cruise, prevent any open acts of piracy. We have been constantly in motion since we have been out, having made the circuit of the whole Island, north and west, without having heard of any act of piracy. We are now painting and making ready for the reception of our Charge d'Affairs to Guatimala, Mr. Miller, whom we are directed to carry to his place of destination.—The Vernet has been despatched to Thompson's Island for him, and as soon as she returns, we shall proceed. We reached here on the 13th inst. Our officers and crew are all in perfect health, though we have not been without some sickness, having had, at one time, as many as twenty-five officers and men down with the fever, at Trinidad. We lost 4 men."

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

The Washington theatre closed on Monday evening, for the season. Mr. Francis took his farewell benefit on the 30th ult. after having filled his situation in the company for twelve years. This aged veteran retires from the stage, full of years, which have been devoted to the service of the public, and accompanied by the regret of all who take an interest in the drama. May his latter days be rendered comfortable, not merely by the reflection that he has credit as a sterling actor has been maintained to the last, but by the munificence of liberal friends who will bestow on him when he takes his final leave of them, a full and overflowing manifestation of their kind feeling and regard.

The Baltimore theatre opened on Wednesday evening, with Kotzebue's Comedy of the Stranger, and the Farce of a Rowland for an Oliver. The Managers announce a series of new pieces, some of which are to be produced with unusual splendour—amongst which, they have engaged, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Barnes, and the celebrated Greek, who was so highly spoken of in the New York papers, as well as other performers of eminence.

Mr. Burroughs, who has been manager of the N. Y. La Fayette Circus, is under engagements in Boston, Baltimore, and this City.—That house is about to be converted into a Theatre for the representation of the legitimate Drama; such is the rapid increase in that part of the city, as to call for a third Theatre.

The Boston papers speak in praise of Mr. Pelby's performance of most of his favorite characters. A writer in the Statesman says, "Mr. Pelby's Octavian, (in the Mountaineers) was played to admiration. The audience was much gratified with his exertions, and the repeated and loud applauses gave ample evidence that they were not made in vain."

The new and spacious brick Theatre erecting in Utica, New York, will be completed in a few weeks. The enterprizing manager, Mr. Williams, will, no doubt, fit up the inside in very handsome style; and the public have a pledge no less in his perseverance and activity, that every thing undertaken will be promptly accomplished, than in his general urbanity of manners and correct sense of propriety, that what is done will be "well done."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rosa"—"Secundus," and "Sellen," which have been on file several weeks, shall be inserted in our next.

"Ellen," "On the death of Mrs. O."—"Basilla, an original tale," by "Alonzo," will receive attention as we find room. "Cirex" must revise and correct more.

The annexed is a list of the duties paid by the different auctioneers, in the last quarter, ending on the 31st of August.

Samuel Comly	$5370 40
Wm. Lippincott	3784 22
John F. Lewis	2650 46
John Jennings	1482 72
Tobias Wagner	1353 77
James Wood	365 92
	$15187 49

It will be observed that a still further reduction has been made in the fare of the Citizens Coach line, by Steam Boat Pennsylvania, from the upper side of Market street. Passengers are now carried through in one day, from this city to New York, by this safe and expeditious conveyance, for only $2 00.—Leaves every morning, at six o'clock. Office No. 13 Market street.

Had Miss Murray been the printer of a newspaper, and experienced a portion of the whims and caprices to which that class of mortals are heir to, she would have found an abundant supply of materials for a score of essays on "human nature," and in each one of them might have been so successful as to have escaped the critical spleen and waspishness of even the satirical Buckingham. Such crookedness of intellect as is exhibited among some, such amiable and generous qualities among others, and such singular versatility of character among all the honoured patrons of a newspaper, would afford food for the mind of a hermit, or a dancing master, impart instruction to the wise, amusement to the thoughtless, and supply a philosopher's desk with more theories than could be unravelled in a century, or an author's brain with more of the raw material than it were possible to spin out in an age, though blest with all the manifold powers of the "great unknown."—We have not time to enumerate the one twentieth portion of the heads, and much less to set down the details of the one-thousandth part of the subject matter, with which we are continually presented; but for a single item—that of collecting—could we convey the most distant idea of the beauties and blessings of that delightful science—we should be certain of enchaining and enchanting the spirit of admiration, to be told on presenting a bill for the twentieth time, that "the master of the house was at prayers, and therefore could not be seen," though at that hour of the day when prayers should be passed and other duties attended to, since we are commanded to "watch as well as pray"—or to be put off with the frightful monosyllables—no—no—no—accompanied with the shaking of the well lined pocket, as much as to say "I could if I would," but I'll give you the pleasure of "calling again."—To be put off with that eternal call again, because forsooth, the good man has just lain down—he is at dinner; has company, or is playing with his darling, and therefore desires you to call in an hour or two—or week or two—or indeed it makes no difference, any time when you're passing this way; as if the toying with a child, eating dinner, seeing company, or napping it, was a sufficient excuse for deferring the payment of a trifle, just and honestly due. But now turn the picture—see the generous contrast—see the smiling countenance and speaking eyes, while the lips bid you welcome, and hear in what tones—"Oh, have you come? we have been wondering you were not here before—I should have called myself, but indeed you must excuse such negligence—your little claim is well earned, and I should regret to occasion any unnecessary trouble." Ah! human nature! human natures! how just and enviable when it shows itself in a garb so acceptable to the printer. Thanks, generous patron, the smile of approbation that plays upon those lips, (they are a female's of course,) more than compensates for all our losses and crosses, and in return we cannot but mention an instance where human nature displayed itself in all its deformity, in the person of one of your rich neighbours, and which we give you as a fact, in itself speaking volumes. A subscriber to this paper, in moderate circumstances, had long been troubled with the visits of a near friend, who regularly on Saturdays came to borrow the Post, for five minutes, but never returned it at the appointed time, and never in as good condition as when taken away, which naturally occasioned some disapprobation, and the subscriber determined to give the borrower a hint on the subject, and embraced the moment when the paper was about taking its accustomed leave. Our friend, on the instant, observed, in a tone of mildness and moderation, "I wonder, neighbor, since you are so rich and well able to bear the trifling expence, you do not subscribe for the paper." "What!" exclaimed the astonished head of a family of children, flourishing the identical paper which had furnished that family with many a moment's amusement and instruction, "What!" exclaimed this excellent creature, in a voice of unfeigned astonishment, "subscribe for this trash that I hold in my hand—indeed, madam, I have other uses for my money, than to throw it away on newspapers."

"The New York Society for the improvement of the breed of Horses," within a week or two past, have had their stated races over the Union Course on Long Island, followed up as usual with a dinner, &c. They boast of the beneficial effects arising from their exertions, which it is said are already beginning to show themselves, in the growth of a stock of horses "which can bid defiance to the United States," and congratulate themselves on having so successfully contended against the prejudices of their opponents, &c.

It would be a poor concern, indeed, if some good did not result from it—the good, however, is comparatively small, and that confined within narrow limits. It requires but little attention to the nature of a race ground, that prolific source of mischief and vice, to make it quite apparent, that the evil far out-balances the good; nor does it require even an inspection of the ground itself to confirm this belief. The mouth-pieces and organs of the "Society" sufficiently declare the degrading tendency of these sports of the turf: for it cannot be otherwise, when, as their toasts and sentiments on the occasions clearly prove, they can place their females and their horses on the same level, and associate the characters of each in sentiments as derogatory and indecorous as they are disgusting. Nor are the injurious tendencies of these "jockey clubs" confined here—they engender political and sectional feelings of the most unworthy character. Those toasts particularly which were drank at the above dinner, are forcible indications of this. The companies on these occasions are known to consist in part, of gentlemen from the southern states; that they could hear, and not feel, the sarcasms which are so illiberally thrown out against the submissive, the conquered, the yielding "south," is not very probable; they are high spirited, and though a sense of forbearance and politeness due the company, may induce them to pass over such unjust allusions for the time, they are not forgotten. From such scenes may be carried feelings, which, cherished by wounded pride and communicated to other materials, of which there are always too great an abundance, might be productive of more evil than all the "jockey clubs" that ever existed have done, or ever will do good.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 1.—Brig American, Milne, from St. Jago via Kingston.

Schr. Tacoli, Harrison, from St. Thomas, via Tortola.

Brig Fame, Henderson, from Cape Haytien, via Turks.

4.—Brig Cydia Davis, Cottens, from Trinidad Island, with mules.

Brig Joseph Fairbairn, Rogan, 27 days from Maracaibo, with dye wood, &c.

Schr. Fame, Sibert, 18 days from Maracaibo, with dye wood, &c.

5.—Schr. Ceres, Miller, 35 days from Maracaibo, with dye wood.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 3.—Brig Fontaine, Harris, for Gibraltar.

4.—Sloop Bailey, Wilder, for St. Thomas.

Brig Nestor, Nicholas, for Buenos Ayres.

Schr. Sea Serpent, Ormstead, for St. Domingo.

Schr. Nos Elisha, Robins, for St. Jago.

5.—Brig Richmond, Harrison, for West Indies.

Schr. New Jersey, Laycock, for Laguira.

6.—Brig Adriana, Reynegom, for St. Kitts.

51 Arrivals and Clearances Coastwise.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr Rasch, Mr. GEORGE OVINGTON, to Miss PHEBE PITT, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr Sims, Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, to Miss ADELINE MULLEN, both of New-Jersey.

On Monday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr Sims, Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, to Miss JANE EDWARDS, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by J. Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. DANIEL LAWS, to Miss SUSAN BELL ROBB, daughter of the late Mr. James Robb.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, JOSEPH M. DUNCAN, Esq. to Miss MARIA, eldest daughter of John W. Durant, Esq. all of this city.

On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Mr Rapley, Mr. GEORGE SAVEN, to Miss MARGARET J. BOUCHET, daughter of Anthony Bouchet, all of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hurley, Mr. JOSEPH GEVENICH, to Miss ADELINE DAUCE, daughter of Simon Dauce, all of this city.

On Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Mr. THOMAS A. BRUDER, to Miss MARY ANN NAIL, daughter of Mr. Thomas Nail, all of this city.

On Friday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Wm. E. Antoon, AMOS FREEMAN, to Miss HANNAH A. WALTERS, both of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday afternoon, aged 47, after a long illness, Mrs. CATHARINE MOSER.

On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. Mrs. JANE DETUNE, of this city.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst. Mr. ROBERT WHITEHEAD, aged 72.

On Saturday evening, Miss REBECCA A. RAMBO, in the 17th year of her age.

On Friday evening, after a short and painful illness, Mr. JOHN HALL, aged 18.

On Wednesday morning, MICHAEL KEYSER, in the 31st year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, after a short but severe illness, JANE SCOTT, aged 24.

On Sunday morning, SAMUEL WHITE, late Mercleant of this city, aged 53.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOSEPH CARSON, aged 58 years.

On Sunday, the 25th inst. Mr. JOSEPH LAMPART, Victualler, of Penn Township, aged 58.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. JAMES WALKER, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 4th inst. at Staten Island, LOTHORP R. THATCHER, late of this city, aged 38 years.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children	Total.
Philadelphia,	45	31	74
New-York,	50	32	82
Baltimore,	16	18	34

Estate of Joseph Painter.

Of East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

ALL persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make payment; and those having demands, to present their accounts to the subscriber, Assignees of Joseph Painter.

GEORGE HOOPES,
On the premises.
CYRUS PEARCE,
No. 41 South Water st. Philadelphia.

10th mo. 5th, 1825. [1—2*

CALL AT 109 SOUTH SECOND ST.

S. E. corner of Dock

AWARE of the necessity of inspiring the most permanent and entire confidence in the minds of those who adventure on the golden billows of Fortune, and determined to secure for them the munificent and unsullied patronage which has so liberally been conferred on his Truly Lucky Office, T. J. SPEAR has the pleasure of announcing the gratifying certainty of his having thereby entered into a co-partnership with DAME FORTUNE, and that they will continue to dispense the HIGHEST PRIZES hereafter to be drawn, and transact all business appertaining to LOTTERIES, under the firm of

T. J. SPEAR & CO.

No. 109 South Second Street.

S. E. corner of Dock street,

Where the sportsmen of adventure will be treated, in the most liberal manner, for a chance among the brilliant and golden PRIZES stated below, viz:

$100,000	$10,000
50,000	5,000
30,000	3,000
25,000	2,000
20,000	1,000
10,000	$500, 100, &c.

Now is the time—a more brilliant opportunity never presented itself, and to adventure is to insure success. The prosperity of Lottery adventurers in this city has been wonderful, and the utmost reliance may be placed on the good intentions of not only those who feel desirous of replenishing their pockets with wealth, as there has been and paid here, within 18 months past, prizes amounting to upwards of

Nine Millions of Dollars!

An overwhelming amount unparalleled in the history of all other Lottery times, and which is alone sufficient to decide the wavering and all the crowds to the

NEW TEMPLE OF FORTUNE,

Corner of

DOCK AND SECOND STREETS.

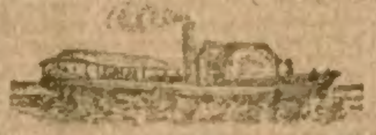
Come on, ye brave—come, rich or wanting,
And see the glorious sport in
The Temple where, with coffers flowing,
SPEAK trades in CO. with FORTUNE.

Now's the time to take it;
Who wants a FORTUNE? Ikes your eyes,
Now's the time to make it.

☞ Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

T. J. SPEAR & CO. Philadelphia.

oct 8—tf



TO-MORROW,

SUNDAY morning, Oct. 9th, the Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market street wharf at seven o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown—Returning the same evening. Fare up or down only 25 cents. Fare to New York only $2—Office No 13 Market street. oct 1—1t

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WANTED, AN APPRENTICE

TO the Fancy Chair Making business, aged from 15 to 17 years of age from the country would be preferred. Apply to EPHRAIM JONES, No 110 Franklin Road, Kensington. oct 6—1t*

LECTURES ON HISTORY.

MISS CLARKE will give a course of Lectures on History, comprising the interval from the Creation to the termination of the Revolutionary War in 1783, to commence on Wednesday evening, October 12.

These Lectures will be illustrated by means of Charts upon a novel and interesting plan, and also by Maps and Diagrams. An introductory Lecture will be given on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, Carpenter's Court, to which persons interested in this subject are respectively invited gratis.

A systematic plan has been adopted for teaching by means of the Charts, and those members of the class, who wish it, may receive private lessons, without any additional expense.

Tickets for the course price $3 each, may be obtained of Mrs. C. Neal, No 207 Chesnut street, or Messrs. Carey & Lea. A proportionable reduction for families.

The course will be delivered at Miss Clarke's room, No 209 Chesnut street. oct 1—1t*

Public Sale of REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 24th of 10th mo. (October) at 12 o'clock, P. M. a valuable TRACT OF LAND situated on the Brandywine, at Pierce's Bridge, in East Bradford township, Chester county, bounded by the Brandywine creek, and by lands of Isaac Painter, Samuel Jones and others, and containing about one hundred acres. Of this, there are about forty acres of excellent timber land, and the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, the soil rich and productive, with the advantage of water in every field, with a fine proportion of meadow. There are upon the premises a two story stone dwelling-house, with three rooms on the lower and four on the upper floor, a stone kitchen adjoining, with an excellent well of water—a frame barn, cellared underneath with stone, and a wagon-house adjoining—two stone tenement houses, one of which has two rooms on each floor—a frame woollen factory, stone house and saw mill, and a stone tilling mill—a stone farm-house and springhouse. The property is in quite a public situation, lies upon the street-road, and is convenient to places of worship, grist-mills, &c.

And also at the same time and place, horses, cows and swine, one yoke of oxen, a light waggon, one riding chair, one Dearborn, a log-cart, ice and chains, one sowing grain in the ground, and wheat, oats, corn and barley by the bushel—hay by the ton—household and kitchen furniture, of every description. The remains of a stock, consisting of remnants of cloths, a quantity of earthenware, &c. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

GEORGE HOOPES,
On the premises.
CYRUS PEARCE,
No. 41 south Water st. Philadelphia.
ASSIGNEES OF JOSEPH PAINTER.

10th mo. 5th, 1825. [2—3*

Glass Cutters and Apprentices.

FIVE or six good workmen will find steady employment, and liberal wages, by applying to RICHARD S. RISLEY, No. 68 north Third street. Four or five Apprentices wanted to the above business, from 15 to 18 years of age. Glass Cutting done in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 8—tf

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COHEN'S OFFICE,
35 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

IN the Lottery recently drawn at Baltimore, it will be recollected the Splendid Capital of $40,000 was sold at COHEN & BROTHER'S Office, to

A GENTLEMAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The new Scheme of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in this city on the 1st of February next, and be completed at one drawing. Tickets are now selling at the low price of NINE Dollars.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is $50,000
1	do.	20,000	" 20,000
2	do.	10,000	" 20,000
3	do.	5,000	" 15,000
3	do.	2,570	" 7,849
30	do.	1,000	" 30,000
45	do.	500	" 22,500
144	do.	100	" 11,400
221	do.	50	" 11,050
1710	do.	20	" 34,200
14364	do.	10	" 143,640
16500	Prizes.		$380,080
22250	Blanks.		

The whole capital of the Scheme is $380,080—and all to be drawn in ONE DAY. Tickets and shares and packages, at the rate of $9, to be had in great variety of numbers, at

COHEN & BROTHERS' OFFICE,
35 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

☞ Orders from abroad attended to with punctuality addressed to

J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

oct 8—tf

WANTED,

TWO lads from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the boiling shop—nothing boisterous from the country would be preferred. They must come well recommended. Such may find a good situation, by applying at No. 14 Lombard street. oct 8—2*

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and the offices of said Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—3t

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

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TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 88 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE subscriber having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families particular in the choice of their Teas.

July 9—tf J. WATERMAN.

MORRISVILLE HOTEL.

Near the New Water Works, Fairmount.

T. SHAW, having taken the above house, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Riders at the shortest notice. Tea Parties accommodated in the house or garden. oct 4—tf

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Popular Lectures for Mechanics.

BY G. GARTH.

IN order to afford an opportunity to such persons as may be inclined to join the Class for attending these Lectures, the FIRST will again be delivered on Friday Evening next, the 14th inst. commencing at half past 7 o'clock, and they will be continued on each Monday and Friday evening following, in the room over the Commissioners' Hall, between Tamanny and Green streets, in North Third street.

The first three Lectures will treat on the most useful parts of Arithmetic—the Fourth on the Sliding Rule—the fifth and sixth on Geometry and Mensuration—and the seventh, which completes the course, will include several subjects particularly useful to young Machine makers and Millwrights.

The price of a Ticket for attending a Course of these Lectures, is only $1 25—a single Lecture 25 cents—and it is confidently believed that young persons may acquire some knowledge of the subjects treated on, by attending two courses, that by ten courses following.

Tickets may be had at No. 293 North Third, between Green and Coates' streets—at Mr. John Simmons's S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets—or at the door on evenings of the Lectures. oct 3—3t

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To the Cattle Show and Fair.

THE public are informed, that passengers will be landed from the Steam Boats Congress at 6 o'clock A. M. and Philadelphia at 12 o'clock A. M. at Hopkins' Ferry, and from thence conveyed to the place of exhibition, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. in carriages. Fare, including landing from Steam Boats 25 cents.

JOHN RISDON.

oct 1—3t

GEORGE PARK'S CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, super blue black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Tartan, Silk and Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most reasonable terms. july 16—6m*

Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

FRANCIS HARLEY,

COPPERSMITH, No. 78 South Front street, west side, a few doors above Walnut, (late partner of the late firm of G. & F. Harley,) has on hand of his own manufacturing, a general assortment of Copper Ware, Copper and Brass Kettles, excellent for dairies, washing and preserving Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Fishers, Grocers' Pumps with patent boxes, Cranes and steamers, Bath Kettles, Glue Pots, &c. All articles repaired—old Copper, Brass and Pewter, taken in payment. Block Tin in Blocks and Bars.

An Apprentice wanted. sept 17—3t*

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED

Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public, and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, complaint, and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 35 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, S. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 181 South Water street. sept 24—tf

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J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Gutta Percha Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. sept 17—tf

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NEW-MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE.

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of the best Superfine English Hickory, and best dried Feathers; together with mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flocks, Curlicue, Curled and Wool, Bedcords and Window Chains, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other establishment in the city. jan 8—ly

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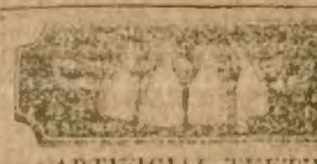

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No 23 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

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COLBURN'S *WRITING ACADEMY,*

No. 31 South Seventh street.

BELOW Chesnut street, re-opened on Monday, the 5th inst. at 8 and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. Gentlemen attend at half past 3 in the morning, and at the same hour in the evening.

Reference to this day's Post, Messrs. Carll, Rev. Dr. Wyer, Joshua Lippincott, Esq. James Scott, Esq. sept 10—tf

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An Apprentice Wanted.

TO SQUIRE & Co. Importers Dye Stuffs, wholesale and retail, No. 250 Market street. A stout active lad, from 16 to 17 years of age, well educated and of respectable parents. A general assortment of Dye Stuffs, wholesale and retail.

TO HATTERS.

TO STONE CUTTERS.

Pell-Stone Putty, Crocus and Pumice Stone.

An assortment of Wood or Glass, constantly on hand, wholesale and retail. Paints by the quantity, of mixed ready for use.

A complete assortment of genuine Medicines, for retailing. oct 1—tf

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A CARD.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he has removed his Sawdust to the Steam Boiler, over J. Burr's Plough factory.

He has now room sufficient for the accommodation of a few additional people.

He avails himself of this opportunity to proffer to his patrons his sincere acknowledgments, and to assure them of the continuance of his best exertions to discharge the various duties of a faithful teacher.

BOOK-KEEPING.

I. I. H. proposes to devote his evenings the ensuing winter, to give instruction in the New Theory and Practice of Book-keeping, by his "New Method of Teaching," lately published. sept 17—3t

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To Parents and Guardians.

MARY G. MORRIS, who has been upwards of seven years teacher in the Wilmington boarding school for young ladies, opened a Day School for Girls, in Wilmington, Delaware county, in the north-south street, in which all the usual branches of education will be taught with care and attention. Unexceptionable references can be given. For terms, &c. apply to Benjamin Tucker, President of the Philadelphia Select Academy, or to M. G. M. No. 41, Wilmington, or at 183 Dock st. Philadelphia.

Sept. 17—3t*

FALL FASHIONS.

C. ADAMS,

HAVING removed her MILLINERY from No. 65 Arch street, to No. 116 South Second street, (3 doors below the Coffee-House,) takes this means of informing her customers, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours. sept 6—3t*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION,

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

American Concert Club.

THE American Concert Club will recommence holding its meetings for the season, on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at James Dempsey's Tavern, sign of the Globe, in Second street, near the Merchants' Coffee House. The members are particularly invited to attend. oct 8—1t

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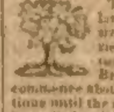
FRUIT TREES.



The subscriber has this season, as usual, a large assortment of FRUIT TREES of sizes suitable for transplanting, at his Nurseries, on the Haverford Road, near Hollingsworth Village, four miles from the Fairmount Bridge. The season for transplanting will commence about the 20th of 10th mo. (October) and continue until the same time in the fourth mo. (April) following. Orders left at S. & D. Scheetz's, 31 High st. or the Columbian, will meet with due attention.

SAMUEL BROADS.

Blockley, 10 mo. 5th, 1825. oct 6—3t*

ATTENTION—Timely Notice.

INSOLVENT Debtors' Bonds and Gaol Petitions, with all other writing, connected therewith, executed in a legal, neat and proper manner with their whole business throughout closely and faithfully attended to, with discharged by the honourable Court. Those who are obliged to avail themselves of the December term, will lessen their expences by having their business attended to at No. 7 North Sixth street, the seventh door above Market street. To avoid mistakes, the applicants will take notice that the office is directly over the Cedar Cooper's shop.

N. B. Any commands left with Mr. Healy, at the Harp and Eagle, one door below, will meet with prompt attention. oct 6—tf

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TAKE NOTICE,

THAT John Hewlings, of the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, and state of New Jersey, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, for the equal use and benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said John Hallock, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against him, will present their accounts within thirty days, under oath or affirmation, agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case made and provided.

TIMOTHY CHARO,
Assignee of John Hallock.

Tuckerton, 9th mo. 30, 1825. [oct 6—3t

THE QUARTO EDITION OF SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

Publishing by W. W. Woodward, Philadelphia.

THE second volume of this beautiful edition of Scott's Bible, is now published and ready for delivery. This volume contains nearly eleven hundred pages—Vol. I. with the Preface, &c. about one thousand, and Vol. III. now in press, will be eleven hundred. The New Testament will be commenced with the life of Dr. Scott in full, which will be contained in two volumes, making in all five large Quarto Volumes, with a large type, which may be laid before the reader on a table, and read with perfect ease, without the least weariness to the hands or the arms, as must always be the case to those who have octavo volumes, and come quarto small type. Subscriptions are still received at 5 dollars in boards, in handsome strong binding, and 7 in calf—one copy for every four purchased or subscribed. Some gentlemen have made largesses of the quarto edition of Scott, to the amount of several hundred dollars, by subscribing and taking their extra copies for their children and others. The worthy and pious Rev. Dr. Keith, late of Charleston, S. C. left 500 dollars in his will to purchase "Scott's Family Bible in Quarto printed by W. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia"—all which were taken and paid for, and distributed among families for whom he had a particular affection. This edition is decidedly superior to any copy ever published in Europe or America. His excellency the President of the United States, John Q. Adams, has forwarded his name, and the whole of the subscription money for the work, and says—"I am glad to possess the Book, (for) not only as a very useful work, but as a creditable specimen of our country's progress in the arts, and of the encouragement allowed among us to the enterprize of those who apply the most important of them all to promote the cause of humanity and religion." Mr. Adams had been the first volume, previous to the above communication.

W. W. W. has also completed the VILLAGE SERMONS, by the Rev. George Burder, four octavos in three—with the Prayers arranged immediately under the Sermons to which they belong. Price $4, with a liberal discount to purchasers to sell again.

Simpson's Selection of HYMNS, handsomely stereotyped. To which is added an appendix—by the Rev. Dr. William Staughton. Price 87½ cents—and 50 cents by the dozen.

Dr. GILL'S COMMENTARY, in 2 vols 4to. selling at $30, sheep, and $35, calf—very cheap. Old Testament separate, 20 dollars.

BUCK'S DICTIONARY, handsomely stereotyped.—This is the fullest and most complete edition ever published in Europe or America.—$3 50. A liberal discount to those who sell again. oct 1—3t

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Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the fifteenth day of September, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, John Simmons, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following, to wit:—"The American Farrier; comprehending a description of the various diseases incident to Horses, and Prescriptions for their cure. With a few Perfect ory Rules necessary to be observed by Practitioners. To which is added, an Appendix, containing directions for the management of their animals, in Breeding, Weaning, Castrating, Breaking, Docking, Shoeing, Examining, Riding, Travelling, Driving, Feeding, Salting, Watering, Stabling, Trimming, Dressing, choosing Oxen, Fattening, Breeding, Fat gang, Cly ering, Ringing, Poultering, Rowelling, preventing mischiefs and other Diseases, Doctoring from Place &c. Carefully selected and compiled from the most approved Authors. Embellished with an appropriate Copperplate Engravings.—By John Simmons."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment, rosy dimpled maid,
The brightest daughter of the sky!
Who does thou to the hut repair,
And from the gilded palace fly?
I've traced thee, on the peasant's cheek,
I've marked thee, in the cailk maid's smile,
I've heard thee, loudly laugh and speak,
Amidst the sons of want and toil.
Yet, in the circles of the great,
Where fortune's gifts are all combined,
I've sought thee early, sought thee late,
And ne'er thy lovely form could find!
Since then from wealth and pomp you flee,
I ask but competence and thee.

SELECTOR.

A PRINTER'S APOLOGY,

For asking his Subscribers to pay for the Paper.

"Out of wool—and clothing scant—
Dry goods due for—hats in want—
Children fretful—wife complaining—
Credit difficult sustaining—
Notes to manage—discount is rare—
Debt enough—can't live on air—
Though I would by no means pry re—
Think ye—do I not WANT money?"

From an English Paper.

EPITAPHS.

"To live,—to die,—to sleep,—to nigh,—
And this is life—just all my eye."

In the first world, short was my stay,
And empty was my laughter;
I go before, to lead the way,
And you come *jogging* after.
Weel happ'd up, near this stone,
Lies auld Maggy Morrison;
We're a' pleas'd sin Maggy's gone;
So say I, her husband, John—
Lie still Maggy Morrison.

THE BROTHERS.

A late London print gives an interesting account of two brothers of very singular habits, who recently died at Ludgvan, in Cornwall; William Trestrail, aged 71, and James Trestrail, aged 69. They had been brought up from their infancy as miners, lived together in the same cottage, worked in the same mines, were both born in the same room in which they died, and resided in it together for 69 years. They were bachelors, occupied the same bed, and were never known to have slept apart, or to have disagreed in a single instance; they attended to their domestic concerns, without the aid of a female, yet their cottage would vie with any of their neighbors in point of neatness and cleanliness. Having been conspicuous for honesty, sobriety, and industry in their youth, they saved a scanty pittance from their earnings, which was nearly exhausted at their decease. Nature began to fail them at the same time.—Some weeks ago they were taken ill, and from that time laid side by side in the same bed, each apparently feeling more for his companion's infirmity than his own.—The one died about thirty hours before the other, and they were buried side by side in the same grave. Upwards of 2000 persons attended the funeral.

ENGLAND, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In seventy years the people of Great Britain have advanced full eight millions. In twenty five years, the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one half. Fifty years ago, the very existence of canals was a matter of incredibility. Fifty millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorbed by those mighty streets; and at least half as much more is at this hour destined for their formation. Fifty years ago, there was hardly a steam engine in the kingdom. There cannot now be less than twelve thousand; a creation of power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses; an energy, which, in a single day, would have raised up the great Pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual export of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value. It has now swollen to nearly thirty millions. In the same period, our exported woollens, in defiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish, and American competition, have advanced more than two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silks were only three hundred thousand pounds in weight.—They are now nearly three millions. Fifty years ago, our export of iron was hardly twelve thousand tons. It is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linens were about ten millions of yards; they are now nearly forty millions. Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both native and foreign, was just fifteen millions money; the value of British produce alone, is now more than 53 millions. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Mr. Tucker, there were only two or three ships above two hundred tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing twenty thousand seamen. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Cadmore, the navy of Britain did not amount to several thousand tons; it is now at least three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousand souls.—*Edinburgh Ulu.*

Here is a good anecdote, whether true or not, which we read of Mr. Hoskinson. A woman stoutly maintained some point in which she evidently exhibited the boldness of grace. Having commanded his servants to strip off the royal and put on the family livery, he sent for a common shut-cart, and directed that all the badges of his office should be thrown into it; he then followed by his retinue and the aforesaid vehicle, proceeded to the Court-yard of St. James's Palace, and, after ordering the driver to *shoot the rubbish*, he stalked back indignantly, to Northumberland-house, accompanied by the same cavalcade in which he had left it. "Get out of the way," said one of his people to a countryman who was driving a hog along the path by which the Duke had to pass. "Why?" inquired the boor. "Because my Lord Duke is coming, and he does not like to be looked at," rejoined the man. The clown, enraged at the imperious manner in which the mandate was urged, exclaimed, "But I will see, and my pig shall see him too;" and seizing the animal by the ears, held it up before him till his Grace and retinue were gone by.—Lady Charlotte Finch, his second wife, once tapped him playfully on the shoulder with her fan; he turned to her with marked displeasure, and observed, "My first wife, Madam, never took that liberty, and she was a Percy." His two youngest daughters were accustomed to watch him, standing, while he slept in the afternoon; one of them overcome with fatigue, sat down; the Duke awoke unexpectedly—he assured her that he should remember her disobedience, and accordingly left her £30,000 less than her sister.

M. T. C. GOULD, Stenographer,
No. 99 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

TEACHES Ladies and Gentlemen in a few practical lessons, the Science of his improved Short-Hand Writing. Immediate, select classes will be attended with reasonable terms and at any hour agreeable to designers. Testimonials can be obtained at the office of this Establishment. Apprentices may be made to Mr. G. on reasonable terms. Specimens of the Penman's art of all descriptions executed. Cards, Bill Heads, &c. &c. engraved for printing. Apply as above. sept 27—tf

Remedy for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully tested in the most severe cases of the disease, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice and had every unfavourable and painful circumstance, without permanent relief. It is not (as there is really advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but is confined to that complaint, the Piles, for which it is recommended, and only upon such evidence as cannot fail to carry conviction to every candid mind, in a short time; and to the readers of the following pages of this pamphlet, it is only necessary to refer to the Certificates signed by the Proprietor, to prove its merit.

JAMES A. AUSTINS

Depot ... No. 22 North Third, above Callowhill street, Philadelphia. sept 4—3m

REMOVAL.

THEIR WAREHOUSE is respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 253, arch street, to the south-east corner of Fifth and Prune streets where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 25—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes.

N. W. Corner of Third and Union Streets.
Entrance No. 45 Union Street.

D. BUTTON, respectfully informs the public, that, in addition to his School Room, he has taken the third Apartment of the Seminary, lately occupied by P. Cook; where he intends to teach the various branches of an English Education to Young Ladies as well as Young Gentlemen. History, Writing, and select pieces of news.

Young Ladies will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.

An Evening School for Boys throughout the season.

A French School will be taught three evenings in the week.

Short hand will be taught in classes.

Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their improvement in literature, and the improvement of their morals.

Grateful for the encouragement he has received, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his patrons, hoping that, by unremitted attention to the Seminary, he will still merit the confidence of their favour; as also a generous share of encouragement from the public.

School room open for the admission of Pupils—For Terms, apply at the office, where the subscriber may be found.

N. B. As scholars do not generally attend during the heat of the season, the subscriber thinks it proper, to request, to allow but twelve weeks to the Quarter, and to make no charge for vacation. D. BUTTON.

aug. 27—tf

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has established a wholesale and retail

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

at the North West corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Genuine Drugs & Medicines, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms put up in the greatest and most careful manner. His stock will comprise all the new and popular remedies, and an extensive variety of indigenous Herbs and Roots. Physicians' prescriptions will be particularly attended to, and compounded with accuracy and despatch.

Orders from Physicians, country storekeepers, and others residing at a distance from the city, will be carefully and promptly executed; and reliance may be placed on the articles being of the best quality.

Patent Glasses;	Eye Cups;
Cupping Glasses;	Silver, Ivory, and Glass
Gum Elastic Catheters;	Scissors;
Do. Bougies;	Razor Shrubs;
	Berry's Calcined Magnesia,

&c. &c. &c.

Having disposed of his establishment, No. 147 North Ninth street to Samuel C. Sheppard & Co. takes pleasure in recommending him to the confidence and patronage of his customers in that vicinity. 9mos 10—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having taken the Agency of the following Manufactories, for the sale of Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city Free of expense, like Flour, viz: Lane, Southgate, Henry Sargent, Dugald Smith, Robert Smith, James & John A. Smith, Henry Wood, Asa Parker, and Chas. Ruggles—they have constantly on hand a large assortment of FILLET and SHORT CARDS, and whatever they can put up orders for from their factories, at notice. Parties may depend upon it from their punctuality, that their favours will be executed with despatch.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 160, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. W. & G. R. JUSTICE.

CAPITAL $300,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of Philadelphia, are now prepared to make insurances against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings and Merchandize in any part of the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, temporarily removed from town to Town, or the Country, or Country to town or Country.

Combining its business solely by its insurance capital stock, (none prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 107 Chestnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly attended to.

JOB EACON, Sec'ry.

march 12—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is respectfully invited to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, for possessing the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost in the South by regaining the share sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward in a superior manner, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Ear, Horse Mills &c. for sale at No. 31 Market street, (Old Rivet Shop) between Second and Third streets.

CADW. & O. EVANS.

feb 19—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale, 2 quarterly of Job Type, No. viz. 2 Font 14 Line Pica—2 do. 30 Line Pica—1 do. 2 Line Great Primer (worn out)—1 do. 3 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 2 Line English—1 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post—June 11

FORTUNE'S HOME—AGAIN.

WHERE has been sold in the 14th Class, Union Canal Lottery, which is on the 19th inst. or 1123 out of four of all the prizes in said lottery, and where will sold and paid on the last class the Great Prize of $20,000—Come then and secure for yourselves independence and comfort. Call at CANFIELD'S, the man will find a splendid assortment of various prices, at prices to suit the condition of all. Come and renew your small prizes for larger ones in the next Class soon to be drawn. Come quickly, but mind, that you are certain of drawing prizes only at

FORTUNE'S HOME,
P. CANFIELD'S
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

*** The CASH will be advanced for all prizes, as above as soon as drawn; also, at the Offices of the subscriber, No. 119 B roadway, New York, and No. 150 Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Letters, post paid, enclosing the Cash for one ticket or more, whether in whatever shares will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

P. CANFIELD,
sep 17—tf Philadelphia.

25,000 DOLLARS.

"Sparkle Gold! heart's hope! with starlike wreath!"

THE great Capital of $25,000, in the Union Canal Lottery, 19th class, which was drawn on the 7th inst. was (as mentioned by all those learned in the destiny of chances) sold at CHRIST Tray Lucky Office, No. 142 South third street, in Haines, the half to Mr. William Henry of Hockley, where Christ paid the money after the drawing—and one half to a Lady of this City, who also received the cash from Christ. "This is no quibbling, but as the Greenside to the Pine would say, a "plain fact," and proves if you must wear a sparkling Gold! Office is the most Lucky in this "Mundane Sphere."

Where now is "Fortune's Home," "Fortune's Head Quarters," "The Road to Wealth," "Fortune's Favorite Abode," &c. &c. If not "in the dog days one of the ocean Journal," then hide "your diminished heads," and no longer attempt to steal Gold in the Lottery Regions—for in no drawing can only three like prizes fall, except a rich brother-in-law.

What! $25,000 on the 7th inst.—$20,000 two or three weeks before—$2,000 not long before that—besides a marvellous long list of *Extreme*, in Lottery this lively drawing, why, the last must extract the note from the ears of Fortune's votaries, and "speak dumbness forgetful" to them—go to Christ' Office—for whil Fortune's Son "looks coldly" upon others, it shines brightly upon him. Those when you feel inclined to Manage a share of Fortune's favors, (instead that "capricious fancy for new Faces," and shape your course for Poor Cobb, and go direct to soon your index.

sept 12—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN RUBEN, late of Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

MARGARET ROKER, Executrix.
HENRY ROKER, and
sep 10—3t* DAVID ROKER, Executors.

J. B. WOOD,
No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Piano and Forming Utensils of all descriptions, which for quality and workmanship may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 12—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL BISSELL, WRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he has constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Brass Bedsteads, Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Country and Town Storekeeping Men, and persons about to commence them, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Chairs, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cleansed, or Mattresses made, or leave any orders may call with the same at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States executed with fidelity and despatch. 1 mo 25—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring of all its various branches, No. 29 South street, above Third, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ever at work to dye all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Ribbons, Hats either in Frize, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in a superior manner, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Cotton, Yarn and Counterpanes. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, Red and Black, as fancy colours. All who feel disposed to favor him with their custom, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.

sept 2—tf

City Dying Establishment,
No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,
A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts in the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Repairing Piece Goods of every description. Gentlemen's Clothes, wet, dry, or steam cleaned, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to. april 30—tf

NEW CABINET WAREROOMS.

THE Pennsylvania Society of JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to announce to the public, that they have commenced business at the well known stand, formerly occupied by J. B. Barry, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND St. B. L. P. and they respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. They pledge themselves to furnish all articles in their line, at the most reasonable terms. The work is to be under the superintendance of an approved mechanic employed by most members of the Society. In the entire exclusion of Apprentices. They without hesitation will warrant all articles made by them to be as substantial, nearly executed, and comprising as good materials as the city can afford.

sept 18—3m

HEAD-ACHE.

As the researches into this country, first directs his attention to its *Materpedia*, so it should be with a regard to the HEAD, the metropolis of man—there is no part of the human system so liable to diseases as the head, inasmuch that it passes for a common saying of the best constitution in any, it can be said of them either in a year or so. [1]

Now, as it may be known only to those who have already tried, proved, and acknowledged its efficacy, it is only necessary to say, that Dr. Swaim's Panacea, which has been for years so well known to the public, is now to be had at all kinds of Cloth Store, Saloons, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Ribbons, Hats either in Frize, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in a superior manner, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Cotton, Yarn and Counterpanes. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, Red and Black, as fancy colours. All who feel disposed to favor him with their custom, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.

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